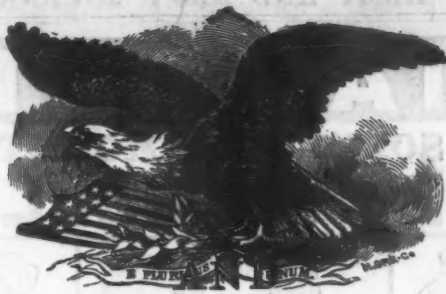


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 19.
WHOLE NUMBER 799.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

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WHOLE NUMBER 799.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjt.-General.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1877 (5 Otto, 204), is published for the information of all concerned: (We publish only the syllabus of this decision.—Ed.)

BATES V. CLARK.

- In the absence of any different provision by treaty or by act of Congress, all the country described by the first section of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 730), as Indian country, remains such only as long as the Indians retain their title to the soil.
- Whatever may be the rule in time of war and in the presence of actual hostilities, military officers can no more protect themselves than civilians for wrongs committed in time of peace under orders emanating from a source which is itself without authority in the premises. Hence a military officer, seizing liquors supposed to be in Indian country when they are not, is liable to an action as a trespasser.
- The difference between the value of the goods so seized, at the place where they were returned to the owners, is the proper measure of damages (G. O. 87, Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

G. O. 88, H. Q. A., Dec. 6, 1878.

Publishes a letter from the Postmaster-General to the Secretary of War, stating that, under the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention, concluded at Paris on the 1st of June last, it will be necessary to make provision for supplying the War Department with stamps for use in prepaying postage on the correspondence which it may address to Postal Union countries on and after April 1, 1879.

The following order is published to the Army:

When unmade articles of clothing received by officers at military posts are found to be incomplete but otherwise in good condition, they will not be submitted for condemnation to an inspector, but will be turned over to the nearest manufacturing depot to be completed, or a requisition for the missing parts shall be made (G. O. 89, Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

The commander of the Artillery Troops at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will exercise a supervisory direction over the posts of Forts Foote and Washington, Maryland, making such occasional visits to them as he may deem necessary for the proper execution of this order (S. O. 221, Dec. 3, D. E.)

G. O. 16, DEPT. DAKOTA, Sept. 6, 1878.

Calls for semi-annual reports of the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men belonging to the post by months; the number of each arrested, and the number tried, including the records of the detached troops.

The following from the annual report of the Judge-Advocate of the Department for the year ending Aug. 31, 1878, is published for the information of all concerned:

Posts.	No. of Enlisted Men Tried by General Courts.	No. of Enlisted Men Tried by Garrison or Regimental Courts.	Total.
Fort Snelling.....	38	38	38
Fort Totten.....	30	45	71
Fort Sisseton.....	5	5	5
Fort Pembina.....	1	41	42
Fort Buford.....	8	119	127
Fort Abraham Lincoln.....	47	227	274
Fort Rice.....	21	89	60
Standing Rock.....	7	103	110
Cheyenne Agency.....	9	53	62
Fort Randall.....	6	18	24
Fort Stevenson.....	20	20	20
Red Cloud Agency.....	3	2	5
Spotted Tail Agency.....	2	18	20
Fort Shaw.....	13	55	68
Fort Ellis.....	18	77	95
Fort Benton.....	14	21	35
Camp Baker.....	14	15	29
Helena Barracks.....	4	74	78
Fort Missoula.....	5	70	75
Fort Keogh.....	32	83	115
Fort Custer.....	10	53	63
Fort Sully.....	2	2	2
Camp Sturgis.....	61	61	61
In the Field.....	17	17	17
Total.....			1,480

These trials were distributed amongst the different organizations as follows:

Regiments.	No.	Average Strength.	Percent- age Tried.	Remarks.
2d Artillery.....	1	254	114	
Sub. Department.....	2	306	154	
3d Cavalry.....	28	357	187-104	During 7 months.
20th Infantry.....	48	407	167-104	During 4 months.
1st Infantry.....	67	357	187-104	
5th Infantry.....	68	407	167-104	
7th Infantry.....	106	351	293-104	
11th Infantry.....	112	379	304	
3d Infantry.....	179	357	304	During 9½ months.
2d Cavalry.....	182	543	323-104	3 Cos. during 11 mths.
17th Infantry.....	186	400	46½	
6th Infantry.....	204	412	497-104	
7th Cavalry.....	297	825	364	

Whilst the number of trials by General Courts-mar-

tial show a very sensible decrease since the preceding year, the number by Garrison and Regimental Courts has very considerably increased. The Department Commander is pleased to note and announce the fact that the number of trials for desertion during the preceding year (75) has received the very gratifying reduction to 45 (G. O. 20, Oct. 11, D. D.)

Hereafter whenever an enlisted man is tried by General Court-martial in this Department and acquitted, the President of the Court will, in writing, notify the commanding officer of the prisoner that there is no longer any necessity for keeping the man in confinement. On receipt of such notification, the commanding officer will at once release the prisoner from confinement, endorse the fact on the communication of the President of the Court, and forward the same to these Hdqrs (G. O. 18, Oct. 4, D. D.)

The question having arisen in this Department, as to how long an officer absent from a post on ordinary leave, can retain his quarters thereat, it is hereby announced that such officer can retain his authorized allowance of quarters, in kind, during the period for which the law permits him to be absent without deduction of pay or allowances. (See G. O. 86, A.-G. O., 1878.)

An officer on sick leave is entitled to quarters, in kind, for the period of such leave, not exceeding six months, provided he or his family actually occupy the quarters (G. O. 19, Oct. 10, D. D.)

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 20, 1878.

Provides for the care, at posts in this Department, of cattle held for supply of beef to the troops so as to keep them by proper herding and feeding in the best condition practicable, consistent with the means at hand.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 3, 1878.

Gives the following decision of the Secretary of War: "A Board of Survey should take the best evidence obtainable; and, therefore, when stores are submitted for their action, the Board should have the stores weighed under their direction and not take evidence as to their weight; the testimony received by them should also be confined to the facts rather than the opinions of witnesses."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Hdqs Dept. of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 6, 1878. G. O. 23.—The undersigned hereby resumes command of this Dept. Alfred H. Terry, Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (G. O. 23, Nov. 6, D. D.)

Col. Delos B. Sacket, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Rock Island and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Keokuk, Iowa; St. Louis and Jefferson Bks, Mo., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 100, Dec. 6, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Wm. W. Burns, Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub-sistence; Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Keeney, Surg.; Lieut.-Col. Henry Prince, Deputy Paymaster-General; Major Joseph C. Bailey, Surgeon; Major C. C. Saifen, P. D.; 1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engrs, members G. C.-M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29 (S. O. 176, Nov. 25, M. D. P.)

Major O. D. Greene, Adjutant-General's Dept., will proceed hence to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at New Orleans and Mobile, returning via New Orleans to inspect the post of Jackson Bks, in case the garrison (now temporarily absent at Atlanta, Ga.) shall have returned (S. O. 94, Dec. 5, D. S.)

Capt. Wm. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty on the staff of the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte, and will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., and report to Major Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.)

1st Lieut. R. E. Smith, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 23 (S. O. 219, Dec. 2, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Edwin F. Gardner, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, M. T., Dec. 23 (S. O. 143, Dec. 5, D. D.) So much of par. 4, S. O. 214, from these Hdqrs, as directs A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis to proceed from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to report as witness before the Retiring Board, now in session at this point, is revoked (S. O. 219, Dec. 2, D. M.)

A. Surg. Wm. G. Spencer is relieved from duty at Fort Townsend, W. T., and will report for duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., to relieve A. Surg. John H. Bartholf, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to comply with par. 6, S. G. 235, A.-G. O. (S. O. 140, Nov. 21, D. C.)

A. Surg. J. A. Finley, M. D. (Fort Wallace, Kas.), having been discharged from further attendance before the Retiring Board in session at this point, is granted a leave of absence for one month (S. O. 220, Dec. 3, D. M.)

Upon the return of Asst. Surg. P. J. A. Cleary to his station at Fort Lyon, Colo., A. A. Surgeon C. H. Shriner will be relieved from duty at that post, and will report to the C. O. of Fort Hays, Kas., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. M. O'Brien, who, upon being so relieved, will proceed to Camp Supply, Ind. T., and report to the C. O. of that post, to relieve A. Surg. T. E. Wilcox, who, when so relieved, will obey the orders he has received from the H. Q. A. (S. O. 221, Dec. 6, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Marston (Camp Robinson, Neb.)

will, at once, proceed to Fort McKinney, W. T., for duty (S. O. 110, Dec. 3, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner is relieved from duty at Camp Bowie, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Camp Lowell, A. T., for duty as post surgeon at that post, relieving Asst. Surg. J. De B. W. Gardiner. Surgeon Gardiner will report to the C. O. Camp Huachuca, A. T., for duty as post surgeon at that post, relieving A. A. Surg. J. H. Strom, who will report to the C. O. Camp Bowie, A. T., for duty as post surgeon at that post (S. O. 187, Nov. 28, D. A.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect upon the return of the command to Baton Rouge Bks, La., A. Surgeon J. H. Kinaman (Camp Lytle, La.), provided he furnishes a substitute, without expense to the Government (S. O. 94, Dec. 5, D. S.)

A. Surg. Richard Barnett, (Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.), extended one month (S. O. 99, Dec. 5, M. D. M.)

Two months, Asst. Surg. B. G. Semig (S. O., Dec. 4, W. D.)

Four months, Asst. Surg. A. A. De Loffre (S. O., Dec. 4, W. D.)

One month (to take effect upon the arrival at Fort McKinney of A. A. Surg. Marston), with permission to apply for an extension of three months, Capt. Egon A. Koerper, Asst. Surg., Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 110, Dec. 3, D. P.)

Until Feb. 1, 1879, Asst. Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale (S. O., Dec. 6, W. D.)

Twenty-five days, Major J. A. Brodhead, P. D., Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 222, Dec. 7, D. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward Michael Cahill will report to the Medical Director of the Dept. for temporary duty (S. O. 134, Nov. 21, D. A.)

Corporal Wm. Ackerman, General Service U. S. A., is promoted Sergeant of the General Service Detachment of Clerks at these Hdqrs—to date from the 1st proximo (S. O. 251, Nov. 27, D. T.)

Com. Sergt. Frederick Ellerman (recently appointed from Sergeant Major 21st Infantry), will proceed to Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.)

Com. Sergt. John Ryan is relieved from duty at Ft. Wingate, N. M., and will proceed to Newport Bks, Ky., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Gustavus Grotjohann, who, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O., Dec. 6, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Oviatt Grover.—Headquarters, and B. D. F. K. M. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. E. Camp Harney, Ore.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Thomas T. Knox, four months (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. E. L. Fort Killa M. T. t Camp Mulkey on Horse Prairie, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John H. Coale, on his arrival at Fort Lincoln, en route to join his proper station from absence with leave, will report to Col. B. D. Sturgis, commanding Fort Lincoln, for duty with a detachment of enlisted men and certain public transportation now at that post destined for Fort Keogh. On arrival at Fort Keogh, Lieut. Coale will report to the C. O., and upon being relieved by him from duty with the detachment and transportation, will proceed to Fort Custer and report for duty (S. O. 141, Dec. 3, D. D.)

Major James S. Brislin, Capt. Edward Ball, James Egan, Randolph Norwood, 1st Lieuts. James G. MacAdams, Frank U. Robinson, members G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, Mont. T., Dec. 23 (S. O. 143, Dec. 5, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G. I. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. M. Sidney Bks, Neb.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.

Change of Station.—Upon completion of the duties upon which he is now engaged, Major Caleb H. Carlton will proceed to Sidney Bks, Neb., and assume command of that post (S. O. 110, Dec. 3, D. P.)

The following companies having been ordered to this Dept. from the Dept. of Dakota, are assigned to stations as follows: Co. H to Camp Robinson, Neb.; Co. M to Sidney Bks, Neb. (S. O. 110, Dec. 3, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. George K. Hunter, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 110, Dec. 3, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. B. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; O. Fort Bill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; E. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. W. C. Miller, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 257, Dec. 5, D. T.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Camp Brown, W. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. A, B, D, F and M are relieved from temporary duty near Fort Laramie. They will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and take post (S. O. 110, Dec. 3, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, Capt. S. C. Kellogg, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 110, Dec. 3, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Col. Wesley Merritt, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., one month (S. O. 99, Dec. 5, M. D. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and M. O. Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Op. Apache, A. T.; H. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Change of Station.—Major C. E. Compton is relieved from duty at Camp Grant, A. T., and assigned to the command of Camp Apache, A. T. (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. A.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. F. Winchester is, at his own request, relieved from duty as J. A., and detailed as a member, G. C. M. Camp Grant, A. T. 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adj., is relieved from duty as a member, and detailed as J. A. of G. C. M. now in session at Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 138, 134, D. A.)

1st Lieut. Robert Hanna will proceed to N. Y. City and report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the 12th Inf. (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.)

Capt. C. H. Campbell is detailed a member G. C. M. now in session at Camp Grant, A. T., to take effect when Capt. C. B. McLellan shall be relieved (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. A.)

Upon conclusion of the trial of Asst. Surg. R. L. Rosson, Capt. C. B. McLellan, 6th Cav., will be relieved from duty as member G. C. M. now in session at Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. A.)

2d Lieut. W. Baird is relieved from the command of Co. B, Indian Scouts (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. A.)

Assigned.—1st Lieut. Frank West is assigned to the command of Co. B, Indian Scouts, to date from Oct. 1, vice 2d Lieut. William Baird, relieved (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. C. G. H. I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. P. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; E. M. New Post near Bear Butte, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Fred'k W. Bentzen, 1st Lieut. George D. Wallace, John W. Wilkinson, members, and 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Dec. 11 (S. O. 142, Dec. 5, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Miles Moylan, one month (S. O. 100, Dec. 6, M. D. M.)

2d Lieut. H. G. Sichel, Jr., further extended one month (S. O., Dec. 6, W. D.)

1st Lieut. W. S. Ederly, three months (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.)

2d Lieut. William J. Nicholson, three months (S. O., Dec. 10, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. D. Stevenson will relieve 2d Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art., as a member of the Board of Officers, instituted by par. 2, S. O. 218, from these Hdqrs. Upon being relieved, Lieut. Bridgman will join his battery at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 257, Dec. 5, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—The leave of absence granted Capt. John H. Coater, A. D. C., by par. 1, S. O. 144, from these Hdqrs. will take effect Nov. 20, 1878 (S. O. 174, Nov. 21, M. D. P.)

Recruits.—The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded from the Cavalry rendezvous at N. Y. City to Fort Brown, Tex., via New Orleans, La., for assignment to the 8th Cav. (S. O., Dec. 4, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. G. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Camp Lewis, Colo.

Detached Service.—Major A. P. Morrow, Capt. C. D. Beyer, 1st Lieut. Patrick Cusack, W. H. Hugo, members, G. C. M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 23 (S. O. 219, Dec. 2, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. U. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, M. M. Maxon, 2d Lieut. H. J. Gasman, M. F. Eggleston, members, G. C. M. Fort Concho, Tex., Dec. 4 (S. O. 252, Nov. 29, D. T.)

Rejoin.—Major N. B. McLaughlin being no longer required as witness before the G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 245, from these Hdqrs. he will return to his proper station (S. O. 235, Dec. 3, D. T.)

Released from Arrest.—Capt. G. A. Armes is released from arrest, and will return to his post, for duty (S. O. 255, Dec. 3, D. T.)

Maps.—1st Lieut. Robt. G. Smither, A. A. A. G., furnishes us with an official extract of a letter addressed to Col. Grierson, from the Headquarters Department of Texas, as follows: "The maps and reports of Carpenter, Norvell, Courtney, Maxon and Esterly, are received, and show creditably for all engaged. The maps are the best that have been received."

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Proble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—Capts. Loomis L. Langdon, Tully McCrea, 1st Lieut. James M. Ingalls, Gilbert P. Cotton, 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Dec. 11 (S. O. 235, Dec. 7, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, Fort Independence, Mass. (S. O. 232, Dec. 4, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—The G. C. M. convoked by par. 1, S. O. 211, from these Hdqrs. and of which Lieut. Col. Harvey A. Allen, 2d Art., is president, will re-assemble at Fort McHenry, Md., on the 11th day of Dec., 1878 (S. O. 225, Dec. 7, D. E.)

Relieved.—Lieut. V. H. Bridgman is relieved as member of Board of Officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. 218, from these Hdqrs. and will join his battery at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 257, Dec. 5, D. T.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., member, G. C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Dec. 11 (S. O. 235, Dec. 7, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. Heman Dowd, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 231, Dec. 3, D. E.)

One month, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 233, Dec. 5, D. E.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 234, Dec. 6, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio Cal.

Detached Service.—Capts. G. B. Rodney, E. A. Bancroft, members, G. C. M. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29 (S. O. 176, Nov. 25, M. D. P.)

Capt. Arthur Morris will report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

1ST INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency, D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. New Post near Bear Butte, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Booth is appointed Act. Asst. Q. M., in connection with the Military Telegraph Line, in this Dept. (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. A.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; B. E. I. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. William V. Wolfe is detailed to assist Capt. Robert N. Scott, 3d Art., in preparing the official records of the Rebellion for publication (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; E. Camp Baker, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Stephen Baker, 2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, R. R. Stevens, members, G. C. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Dec. 11 (S. O. 142, Dec. 5, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; D. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Camp Baker, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Constant Williams, member, G. C. M. Fort Snelling, by S. O. 124, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 141, Dec. 3, D. D.)

Capt. George L. Browning, 1st Lieut. George H. Wright, members, and 2d Lieut. S. R. Douglas, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Ellis, Mont. T., Dec. 23 (S. O. 142, Dec. 5, D. D.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. G. S. Young, relieved as member G. C. M. Fort Snelling, Minn., by S. O. 124, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 141, Dec. 3, D. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Co. K, Benicia Bks, Cal., is temporarily attached to Co. F, stationed at Camp Mojave, A. T. He will proceed to Camp Mojave for duty (S. O. 174, Nov. 21, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest will report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.)

Major Loshe.—Resolutions adopted by the officers of the 8th Infantry, at Regimental Headquarters, Benicia Bks, Cal., November 3d, A. D. 1878, in memory of the late Major Charles P. Loshe, of the Egyptian Army, formerly a Lieutenant in the 8th Infantry, who died suddenly at Suakin, on the Upper Nile, of malarial fever:

Whereas, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called into eternity our brother officer, and highly esteemed companion in arms; be it

Resolved, That while we most reverently bow in humble submission to His holy will in this sad visitation, we express the deepest sorrow over the melancholy and untimely death which has deprived us of a friend, so generous, courteous, brave and accomplished as the brother lost, whose example in life was well worthy of emulation, and whose warm-heartedness and gentlemanly qualities gained for him many friends, who mourn his sad death. As an officer he was brave in battle, ever efficient and leaves a spotless record.

Resolved, That, in our mutual affliction we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

August V. Kautz, Colonel 5th Infantry,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., President.
W. S. Worth, Capt. 8th Inf., Brevet Major, U. S. A., Secretary.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. D. F. E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. Fort Hartstiff, Neb.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, Fort Clark, Tex., one month (S. O. 101, Dec. 7, M. D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Supply, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. M. F. Waltz will report to the C. O. Camp McDowell, A. T., for duty with Co. G (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. A.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service will cause one hundred recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Fort Yuma, Cal., via Lathrop, Cal., for the 12th Inf. (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. E. Bator Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Dardanelle, Ark.; G. Mt. Vernon, Ala.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions from these Hdqrs. of this date, to the C. O.'s Little Rock Bks, Ark., and Battalion 13th Inf., Camp Augur, Atlanta, Ga., directing the former, to send his Post Q. M. to Hot Springs, Ark., on public business, and the latter, to return with his command to Jackson Bks, La., are confirmed (S. O. 95, Dec. 6, D. S.)

Rejoin.—On the arrival of Col. R. DeTrobriand at Jackson Bks, La., he will at once assume command of the post and relieve 2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, 5th Art., from further duty thereat, to enable him to attend to the duties of Depot Commissary of Subsistence in the city of New Orleans (S. O. 93, Dec. 4, D. S.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, two months (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Camp Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—Capt. Thomas Blair will proceed from Fort Marcy to Fort Stanton, N. M., assume command of his company (H) and conduct it to Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 107, Nov. 29, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany, having joined his proper station, Fort Marcy, N. M., from sick leave, will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and conduct Co. H from that post to Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 108, Dec. 1, D. N. M.)

Major N. W. Osborne, 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, members, and Capt. H. H. Humphreys, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 23 (S. O. 219, Dec. 2, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Rejoin.—The Retiring Board, of which he is a member, having concluded the consideration of all the cases which have been referred to it, Col. G. Pennypacker will return from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to his station, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 221, Dec. 6, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. H. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Fombina, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, member, G. C. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Dec. 11 (S. O. 142, Dec. 5, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. C. W. Hotsenpiller (S. O., Dec. 6, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, two months (S. O., Dec. 6, W. D.)

Promotion.—2d Lieut. William M. Williams, Co. E, Fort Lyon, Colo., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Harold, deceased, which carries him to Co. F, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 222, Dec. 7, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, to take effect Jan. 23, 1879, 2d Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 256, Dec. 4, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.; H. Camp Harney, Ore.; F. Fort Klamath, Ore.; C. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; B. E. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone is relieved from duty at Fort Townsend, W. T., and will report for duty with his company (S. O. 140, Nov. 21, D. C.)

Detached Service.—Major Edwin O. Mason, Capt. George M. Downey, Robert Pollock, 1st Lieut. George W. Evans, Adj., Edward B. Rheem, 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, members, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., Dec. 2 (S. O. 140, Nov. 21, D. C.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, J. A. of G. C. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29 (S. O. 176, Nov. 25, M. D. P.)

Assignment of Duty.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander Cham-

bers is assigned to, and will take station at, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 140, Nov. 21, D. C.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; R. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, Major A. L. Hough (S. O., Dec. 10, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. C. K. Fort Hays, Kas.

34TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—During the absence of the District Commander, and as contemplated by the telegraphic instructions of the 26th ultimo, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter is announced in command of the District of the Nueces, and Post of Fort Clark (S. O. 255, Dec. 3, D. T.)

Capt. F. M. Crandal is detailed as an additional member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 238, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 257, Dec. 5, D. T.)

35TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex. In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. W. French, member, and 1st Lieut. Wallace Tear, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., Dec. 4 (S. O. 252, Nov. 29, D. T.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. O. J. Sweet being no longer required as witness before G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 245, from these Hdqrs, he will return to his proper station (S. O. 255, Dec. 3, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 7, 1878.

1st Lieut. Joseph K. Byers, U. S. Army (retired)—Died Nov. 30, 1878, at St. Louis, Mo.

Military Academy.—Leave of absence for six months is granted Cadet George Franklin Barney, 3d Class, U. S. Military Academy (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.)

(Special Despatch to the New York Times.)

VIEWS ON INDIAN POLICY.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.

General Miles, the Indian fighter, is spending a few days with his wife's friends in this city. In a long interview with a *Leader* reporter, he said many interesting things in regard to current affairs. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He said: "The present policy has been in existence 13 years. During that time I have been with the Modocs and Apaches in Arizona; the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches in Indian Territory and Texas; the Sioux, Nez Percés, and Bannocks, and in this last outbreak of the Cheyennes. Now, I think change would avoid all this trouble. Let us try it for three years, say, or five years, and let the Interior Department retain the semi-civilized tribes. The War Department might have the rest, say for five years, after which time, if deemed best, they could be transferred back to the Interior Department. I think Secretary Schuch is doing all he can to purify the Indian Bureau, and strives hard for an honest administration, but a man in his position is not sure of remaining long, and may be removed at any time; and it may be if a new man came into power he would have different ideas and would not do as well. I see it stated in some papers that representatives of certain Christian denominations think that under the War Department they would not have the same privileges as now. At present the various denominations have the choice of agents for certain posts, each one having a sort of control over the agency assigned to it. Now, this arrangement need not be changed at all. They can find representatives of all the Christian denominations in the Army, but it is a question whether it would be any wiser than to have the divisions of the Post Office, Revenue or Foreign Departments so managed. The men in charge of them are not selected because of their peculiar religion. There is one thing about an Army officer; he would be very quickly court-martialed in case of any misdemeanor, or he could be tried by jury, but it is a hard matter to get a jury of white men out there that will convict a man for an offense against an Indian. An officer has a life appointment which is worth more to him than the value of any bond, and he is not going to forfeit his commission for something that will be of little benefit to him, and be sure to bring disgrace."

The General thought the Army could act as a large police force to watch the Indians to a certain extent, and return stolen property in a manner in which it is not done now. He would have the Indians scattered somewhat upon reservations and taught. It is only when they are together in herds that mischief comes. He did not believe the President's recommendation in regard to forming the Indians into a mounted cavalry force would work well. The friendly Indians are good as scouts with an army, but dangerous when in large bodies together. To-morrow night the General will leave for Washington.

An optimistic correspondent of the N. Y. *World* telegraphs from Yankton, Dak., Dec. 9, as follows:

The problem of Indian fighting, it is believed, is on the eve of solution. The plan inaugurated by Major Pollock, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of employing Indians to do the Government freighting from the Missouri River to Rosebud Agency, a distance of 150 miles, is said to be successful. Of the one hundred pony wagons loaded for the first time on the 5th ult., ninety-three had delivered their second load at the agency inside of twenty days. These wagons are all loaded and driven by Indians who thus far have proved themselves to be as faithful, industrious and reliable as their white collaborators. This new enterprise has been watched with some misgiving by many who have become possessed with the idea that the Indian is not constituted for labor, but it seems that this undertaking on the part of Major Pollock has done more to civilize than all previous efforts in this direction. It appears only necessary to place before them the assurance of some immediate return for their efforts to insure a generous overflow of that in which it is said man shall eat bread.

The commissioners appointed to select the best model for an equestrian statue of Gen. Lee have postponed the selection, only \$15,000 having been thus far raised; not enough to complete the work.

CONGRESS.

The House has thus far passed the Naval Academy Appropriation bill and the Fortification bill both on the second day of the session. The Fortification bill, which appropriated \$275,000, and was identical with that of last year, was passed without amendment. The Academy bill appropriates \$276,647, as against an estimate of \$294,515, and as against an appropriation of \$282,905 for the current year. It was amended by adding \$40,000 for water supply. An amendment increasing from \$12,000 to \$18,000 appropriation for the new hospital was rejected. Both bills were reported in the Senate with amendments. The clause in the Fortification Appropriation bill relating to contingent expenses in forts was increased \$15,000, and the appropriation for the arming of forts, etc., was increased from \$125,000 to \$250,000. The Fortification bill was passed.

The following bills have also been reported and placed upon the Senate calendar:

The Senate bill relating to the appointment of Professors of Mathematics in the Navy.

The House bill to promote a knowledge of steam engineering and iron ship-building in scientific schools or colleges.

The following bills have been presented in the Senate:

By Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.).—A bill for the repeal of section 1218 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that no ex-Confederate shall be appointed to the Army of the United States. Laid on the table for the present.

By Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me., by request).—For promoting the efficiency of the Corps of Chaplains in the United States Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.).—Granting a pension to Mrs. Ann M. Paulding, widow of Hiram Paulding, late Senior Rear-Admiral, United States Navy. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. Daves (Rep., Mass.).—A bill to pay \$25,000 to George W. Morse, for his labors and expenses in adapting his system of breech-loading firearms and ammunition to the arms of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Withers (Dem., Va.).—Joint resolution repealing so much of the Joint Resolution No. 46, approved March 2, 1867, as requires proof of loyalty by soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows, on application for bounty land. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Merrimon (Dem., N. C.) submitted the following: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby instructed to furnish for the use of the Senate a statement showing the number and quality of arms of all kinds, the equipments and ammunition to be used in connection therewith, supplied in the Ordnance Department of the Army to officers and soldiers, marshals and their deputies, Indian agents and internal revenue officers and revenue agents respectively, and when and where to be used under direction of the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice, since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and where such arms now are; whether such arms, or any of them, have been sold, and for what prices; and what disposition has been made of the proceeds of any such sale, and designating by what authority such arms and other things were so supplied from time to time. Agreed to.

By Mr. Whyte (Dem., Md.).—Bills granting a pension to the widow of General Robert C. Buchanan, United States Army, and to the widow of Captain Edward S. Winder, United States Army. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Spencer (Rep., Ala.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably, and the Senate passed, the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Dr. Julius L. Powell an assistant surgeon in the United States Army. In explanation of the bill, he said Dr. Powell had already rendered service as assistant surgeon, but he could not be regularly appointed because he served in the Confederate army when a minor. The following Republicans voted with the Democrats in the affirmative: Mr. Burnside, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Paddock and Mr. Spencer. The negative votes were all Republican. Yeas, 39; nays, 21.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Society of the Army of the Potomac in regard to the publication of certain sketches and data concerning the battle of Gettysburg. Also a communication from the Secretary of War in regard to the loss of officers' property by the sinking of the steamer *J. Don Cameron*, in 1877. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Vice-President announced as the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Messrs. Windom and Whyte.

The House has adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Luntrell (Dem., Cal.), calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the delay in the repair of the monitor *Monadnock*, at Vallejo, California.

The House Military Committee has agreed to a bill granting twenty condemned cannon for the Custer monument at West Point. A bill was introduced by Mr. Freeman (Rep., Penn.), appropriating \$400,000 for a dry dock at League Island Naval Station.

VETERAN AND RECRUIT.

He filled the crystal goblet
With golden-beaded wine.
"Come, comrades, now, I bid thee—
"To the true love of mine!"

"Her forehead's pure and holy,
Her hair is tangled gold,
Her heart to me so tender,
To others' love is cold.

"So, drain your glasses empty
And fill me another yet,
Two glasses at least for the dearest
And sweetest girl, Lisette."

Up rose a grizzled sergeant—
"My true love I give thee,
Three true loves bled in one love,
A soldier's trinity.

"Here's to the flag we follow,
Here's to the land we serve,
And here's to holy honor
That doth the two preserve."

Then rose they up around him,
And raised their eyes above,
And drank in solemn silence
Unto the sergeant's love.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of the U. S. Circuit Court, New York, decides that one Gottlieb Kiminech, alias Chas. Kimmesch, who applied for his release from the military service on a writ of habeas corpus is not entitled to such discharge, he being a deserter from Co. F, 5th Cavalry, at North Platte, Neb., Jan. 17, 1871.

WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina, who was recently injured while hunting, had his wounded leg amputated about six inches below the knee on the 10th inst., and was the same day elected U. S. Senator.

On the coasts of the United Kingdom, from July, 1876, to July, 1877, there were 4,164 wrecks, casualties and collisions, involving the injury or loss of 5,017 vessels. The month of the Humber, along the Norfolk coast, the Hæbro' Bank, and the space between the Kentish Knock and Sheerness, seem to be more dangerous to vessels than any other portions of the British seas. In the wreck abstract, published by the Lifeboat Institution's Journal, 776 deaths occurred during the period before mentioned. In 1877 life-boats saved 877 persons.

VIC-ADMIRAL INGOLFIELD told a story at the St. Andrew's banquet at Halifax to the effect that an Indian put in an appearance at the city anxious to see the Princess, but still more anxious to see the Duke of Edinburgh, for he had never before known that the Great Mother had a colored son. He had mixed the captain of the *Black Prince* up with his vessel.

SHERIDAN AT WINCHESTER.—James F. Fitts, late captain Co. F, 114th N. Y. Volunteers, writes to the N. Y. *Times* of Dec. 1, criticizing an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, by Major Crowninshield, of the 1st Mass. Cavalry, on the Battle of Winchester. "Whether," says Mr. Fitts, "the retreat of the morning could have been converted into a victory in the afternoon without Sheridan, must ever remain a subject of mere speculation. For myself, I have always doubted it. It is true that the command was well in hand, and in good position, and that some of the stragglers had begun to return. Still we had been beaten, and we all felt beaten. The line we then occupied would have been held, for we were at least out of the grasp that the enemy had kept all the morning on our left flank. The men were prepared to fight—a defensive battle. It needed a man with a high genius for command to inspire that army—beaten, but not routed—with the belief that they could put to flight the victorious enemy in their front, and sleep in their old camps that night. It is no injustice to the able corps commanders to say that such a man was not on the ground before Sheridan came up. His name, his arrival at this juncture, his confident, overwhelming faith in the result went through the lines like electricity. He made that certain which before was, at the best, doubtful. Let no man seek to deprive gallant Gen. Sheridan of the laurels of Cedar Creek. I fully concur in all that Major Crowninshield says in his praise, and on some future occasion I should like to contribute some characteristic anecdotes of the man which have never been published."

A SPECIAL despatch to the *Globe-Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 27, is as follows: "Major Brodhead, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in the city last night, and gives an account of the shooting which occurred at Springer's Ranch, on the Canadian River, in the pashandle of Texas, on the 16th, during which Springer and a young man named Leadbetter were killed, and two of the Major's escort wounded. The Major camped near the ranch, as the river was too high to cross, and gave his men strict orders not to go into the ranch. The sergeant and corporal of the escort disobeyed him and went in, and the sergeant began to gamble with Springer. The former accused the latter of cheating, when Springer knocked him down with a revolver, and then stepped to the door and commenced firing into the camp, two soldiers being wounded. Major Brodhead, thinking the camp attacked by robbers, ordered the escort to fire back, and both Springer and Leadbetter were killed. The ranchmen held an inquest over the bodies and attached no blame to the soldiers. Springer was a dangerous man and bore a bad name."

A SPECIAL despatch to the Boston *Herald* says: "There is a good deal of comment in Army circles on the recent perversion by the War Department of a law which provides for the appointment of meritorious non-commissioned officers to the grade of second lieutenant, after all the graduates of the Military Academy have been assigned. The object of this law was to encourage men to enlist in the Army, and to train good men as military officers, thereby increasing the number of skilled military men in the country. Much benefit to the Army was anticipated from the execution of this law, but the method in which it has been used by the War Department, promises to make it a discouragement rather than an encouragement to good men to enter the Army as privates. Instead of selecting men from the ranks for these positions, the War Department officials have caused a competitive examination of department clerks to be held, and the men who passed the last examination have been appointed. These department clerks (General Service men, ED. JOURNAL) are, by some sort of a legal fiction, supposed to be members of the Army, and, therefore, to be eligible to these appointments. It is an error to suppose that this perversion of the law results from West Point influences. It results from political influences, and General Sherman is greatly incensed by it, and will probably refuse to approve the appointments."

NOVEMBER 18 the 80-ton gun was fired at Worlich with the heaviest charge it has yet had to endure, the charge consisting of 450 lb. of a new prismatic powder. The prisms, being hexagonal, pack close together, making the cartridge almost solid, preserving, however, the necessary interstices for communicating the flash throughout the entire mass, and allowing the maximum air space in the chamber. The projectile weighed 1,700 lbs. The following were the results of the two rounds fired:

Round.	Powder Charge.	Muzzle Velocity.	Pressure on Bore.
1	425 lb.	1,563 feet per sec.	16 4 tons.
2	450 lb.	1,613 feet per sec.	18 5 tons.

The results are very satisfactory, as there is ample margin for increasing the velocity by heavier charges, without risk to the gun. A collateral experiment was made by the officials of the Trinity House to ascertain the degree of concussion created by the explosion, and thereby to estimate the probable effect of firing heavy guns in enclosed batteries and casemates. The concussion indicators registered 25 lb. on the foot, and of the three glass plates the one in the middle was smashed; the other two, which were in more elastic framing, remaining intact. A series of further trials, with gradually increasing charges of the same description of powder, has been ordered. The Trinity House officials will, at the same time, continue their investigations.

The following story is told of a prominent English general: Burning to be employed for his country's service against the Afghans, he went, recently, into the office of a high official just when that functionary had been nearly bored to death. The official, being very much worried to behold another visitor, ejaculated, "Well, what do you want, general?" "I want," was the reply, "to be treated like a gentleman: ask me to take a chair!" The reply made the official laugh, and the good old general got what he wanted.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*.
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*.

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Captain Richard L. Law.
 NAVIGATION—Captain William D. Whiting.
 EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English.
 ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
 MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
 PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutter.
 STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
 NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
 NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullary.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.
 Commodore Wm. F. Spicer, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
 Commodore John C. Feliger, Washington, D.C.
 Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
 Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
 Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
 Commodore Geo. M. Ransom, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.
 COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
 Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Adams* was expected at Callao Nov. 23, from Valparaiso.

The *Saratoga* arrived at the Washington Navy-yard on Dec. 9, from Baltimore.

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, U. S. M. C., will be ordered as a member of the board for the inspection of vessels in commission.

The *Tuscarora*, Commander J. W. Philip commanding, left the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Nov. 28, for San Francisco, on the way to the Mexican coast.

COMMODORE WHITING, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Admiral Scott, arrived at the Naval Academy, Friday, Dec. 6, on official business, and received a salute.

The *Constitution* commenced loading the American exhibits from the Paris Exposition on December 5, and will probably sail from Havre for Philadelphia direct, taking the southern passage, Dec. 25. The passage is expected to take 45 to 60 days.

The steam tug *Pilgrim*, when her repairs are completed, which will be in a few days, will be a great credit to those who have designed and superintended the alterations, and one of the most presentable vessels of her class in the Navy.

The *Saratoga*, Lieutenant Commander Robley Evans, which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Dec. 11, from Baltimore, sailed the entire distance, and anchored at the Navy-yard without the use of steam or tug assistance.

The *Quinnabaug* arrived at Annapolis at 4:30 p. m. on Dec. 6, from Norfolk. On this trial trip she made 104 1-2 nautical miles in 8 hours. She will remain at Annapolis several days, and thus give the students at the Academy an opportunity of visiting her, and the apprentices on board a chance to look at the Academy and witness the drills and exercises of the cadets.

The trial of Major Dawson, U. S. M. C., is progressing at Philadelphia. Mr. Robert E. Brown appears as counsel for the accused, and among the witnesses thus far examined are Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Field, Captain W. R. Brown, Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C. V., and Captain C. H. Wells, U. S. N. By authority of the Secretary of the Navy, the court adjourned from the 11th to the 16th of December.

The *Chilian Times* of Oct. 26 represents the port of Valparaiso as being well supplied with war vessels. In addition to Chilean men-of-war on the station at the time, there were also the *Signelay* (French), *Adams* (United States), *Shah*, *Triumph*, and *Liffy* (British). Admiral de Horsey is to transfer his pennant from the *Shah* to the *Triumph*. Captain Bradshaw is then to assume command of the *Shah* and return home in her to England. He brought out the *Triumph*.

The site recommended by the commission for the Naval Observatory near Georgetown, D. C., will cost \$30,000. The commission estimate the whole cost of site and Observatory, with necessary building for superintendent, professors, etc., at \$350,000. The place is known as "Clifton," situated west of Rock Creek and north of Georgetown Heights, and was formerly owned by Col. Chas. Ellet. The elevation is about 230 feet, or 130 feet above the present Observatory. Contains about 45 acres.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Crescent City* for New York, from Aspinwall, with a general cargo and forty-two passengers, put into Norfolk, Dec. 5, for coal. The steamer brought as a passenger Lieutenant H. C. Fisher, of the Marine Corps, who has in charge Dr. C. K. Yancey, passed assistant surgeon of the United States Navy, who is insane. They were attached to the United States ship *John Adams*, of the South Pacific Squadron. Dr. Yancey is a native

of Culpepper county, Va., where his family now reside.

LIEUT. COMDR. CROWNSHIELD, commanding the *Portsmouth*, reports the arrival of that vessel at Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 11, having made the passage from Havre in ten days. It was found advisable to touch there for a supply of water, and as soon as that was obtained, the *Portsmouth* would continue the passage to New York—probably leaving on the 13th. The health of the officers and crew is on the whole good. Upon the recommendation of the medical officer of the ship, Jno. S. Walker, apprentice and ship's writer, had been transferred to the civic hospital at Funchal. He was attacked with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs a few days before the ship arrived at Madeira, and it was the opinion of the medical officer that to retain him on board, with the probability of bad weather on coming on our coast in December, would result in his death. It was therefore believed to be an act of humanity to leave him at Madeira where, with the benefit of the climate, he may have his sole and only hope of recovery.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of Nov. 28, says: "H. B. M.'s *S. Penguin*, Capt. Paget commanding, will leave this bay about the 24th inst., or immediately after the arrival of the royal mail from Southampton. The *Penguin* will remain on the coast of Mexico for several months, and afterwards will proceed to San Francisco and British Columbia. Many in Panama will regret the departure of the *Penguin*. Captain Paget and officers have won golden opinions in our society by their uniform courtesy and kindness, and both in official and social circles the relations they have maintained have been most happy. Our good wishes go with the *Penguin* on her voyage to other lands.

The *Richmond* will sail in a few days from Boston for the Asiatic Station, via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. At some point in the Mediterranean, Gen. Grant expects to join her, and will be provided with a passage to China or Japan. This is a matter of courtesy to an ex-President and distinguished citizen of the United States. As usual, in such cases, the General will share the expenses of messing, and all that is actually afforded him is the passage in a Government ship, as has been done heretofore in the case of Mr. Seward, ex-Secretary of State, and others. Gen. Grant having been extended a passage in the *Richmond*, puts at rest the many unfounded statements which have been published from time to time, that the real mission of Commodore Shufeldt, in the *Ticonderoga*, was for the accommodation of Gen. Grant, and that the visit of the *Ticonderoga* to Africa and other points was only a blind.

CAPTAIN D. B. HARMONY, commanding the *Plymouth*, reports to the Navy Department that he has received from the United States Consular Agent at West End, Santa Cruz, official information of the death (heretofore announced by cable) of Midshipman A. W. Rollins and S. B. Mallory, also of Chas. C. Bianchi, private marine, all of yellow fever. Midshipman Rollins died on the 10th, Midshipman Mallory on the 14th, and Chas. C. Bianchi on the 11th of November. The details are, however, meagre. R. v. Mr. Du Bois, British Vice Consul, the Rev. Mr. de Bros, a Catholic priest, and Mrs. Ramsey, nurse, were particularly attentive to these unfortunate young men. The first administered with his own hands to all the wants of the two midshipmen, and was with them when they died. Mr. Du Bois is an Episcopal clergyman, who was educated at the Theological School at Hartford, Conn. He is a British subject and Vice Consul for that government at Frederickstad, Santa Cruz. The Catholic priest attended the marine, who was a Roman Catholic.

DISPATCHES have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Rear Admiral T. H. Patterson, commanding the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, dated at Yokohama, Nov. 11. Cholera has subsided at Nagasaki, and was confined to the native population during its prevalence. No further reports of disturbances at Foo-Choo, and the minds of the foreign residents are more calm. The *Monongahela* had completed her repairs to her boilers, and arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai Nov. 9, en route to Yokohama. The *Ashuelot* sailed from Nagasaki Nov. 1, for Foo Choo, on her way to Amoy and Hong Kong and the South. The services of the *Alert* being no longer required at Foo Choo, she proceeded to Amoy, and on the 22d October left that port to search for the rock at the south end of Formosa, upon which the American bark *Forest Belle* is alleged to have struck. Hence she will go to Hong Kong and relieve the *Ranger*. The *Ranger* was at the date of his despatch probably on her way to Yokohama, via Nagasaki and Kobe. The *Palos* remains at Tientsin during the winter. It will be necessary soon to take her into dock at Yokohama.

The following is the official list of the officers of the *Richmond*, which has gone into commission as the flagship of the Asiatic squadron: A. E. K. Benham, captain; Lewis Clark, lieutenant commander; Charles S. Sperry, George G. Clay, Thomas H. Stevens, N. J. K. Patch, Sidney H. May, lieutenants; Henry McCrea, master; F. J. Mulligan, Charles Laird, G. H. Worcester, Frank E. Beatty, ensigns; John G. Quimby, Frank J. Sprague, Charles N. Atwater, Thomas W. Ryan, William C. Canfield, Allen G.

Rogers, Wilson L. Todd, James H. Hetherington, Augustus C. Almy, cadet midshipmen; O. C. Tiffany, assistant paymaster; J. F. Bransford, past assistant surgeon; Clement Biddle, assistant surgeon; Charles H. Baker, chief engineer; Nathan P. Towne and John L. Hannan, P. A. engineers; William K. Cathcart, assistant engineer; F. J. Shell, H. W. Spangler and John L. Gow, cadet engineers; Josiah B. Aiken, boatswain; T. Bascom Watkins, gunner; Josiah P. Carter, carpenter; Francis Boom, sailmaker; J. H. Higbee, captain of the marines; Randolph Dickens, second lieutenant; William H. Roach and C. C. Pearson, paymaster's clerks. E. T. Warburton, A. Eng., goes out in the *Richmond* to join the *Ashuelot*. Cadet Engineers Gould H. Bull and R. S. Griffin go out as passengers to European station to join the *Alliance*.

COMMODORE SHUFELDT sailed Dec. 7 on the *Ticonderoga* from Norfolk, bound in the first instance to Madeira. From Madeira he will sail by way of the Cape Verde Islands to Sierra Leone, where he is to meet the British and the Liberian Commissioners for the purpose of settling the northwest boundary line between Sierra Leone and Liberia. The Liberians requested the United States Government to act as arbitrator in this dispute, and Commodore Shufeldt has been appointed by the State Department to act for this Government. From Sierra Leone he will sail to Liberia, where he will remain a couple of months to aid the government there in its difficulties with the native tribes. Thence he goes to the Gaboon and next he will ascend the Congo River with his ship as far as he can safely take her, and then make a further exploration in a steam launch, his desire being to go as far as the lower falls and to show the American flag in those remote waters. After leaving the Congo he will proceed to Loando, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Zanzibar, the Comoro Is., Aden, and possibly up the Persian Gulf and finally to Bombay, Singapore, and Rangoon, and it is his purpose to make some special examination of the great island of Borneo and to visit New Guinea, Corea, and the coasts of China and Japan. His special instructions are to look after trade, to make full reports of the commercial possibilities of the coasts he visits and to show the flag in the remoter parts of the earth. Letters to reach the *Ticonderoga* at points from Africa to Aden, Arabia, should be directed as follows: If made prior to Jan. 1, to Monrovia; after Jan. 1 to March 1, St. Paul de Loando; after April 1 to May 1, Zanzibar and Muscat; after May 1 to July 1, Aden, Arabia. B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent at London, will be advised after the last date mentioned, as to the proper direction for the *Ticonderoga*, and forward letters to her. It has not yet been decided whether the *Ticonderoga* will return home via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, or by the Pacific and South America.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Dec. 6.—Commander R. L. Phythian, to remain on special temporary duty in connection with the Nautical School on board the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's, at New York.
 Dec. 9.—Paymaster Chas. W. Stamm, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st January.
 Pay Inspector Charles B. Eldredge, to hold himself in readiness for duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Dec. 10.—Ensign Frederick B. Vinton, to the Alaska, per steamer of December 30 from New York.
 Dec. 11.—Paymaster Arthur Burris, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 1st January.
 Dec. 12.—Passed Assistant Engineer W. Cowles, to special duty at Boston.
 Assistant Engineer R. W. Galt, to the Plymouth.

DETACHED.

Dec. 9.—Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, from the training ship Minnesota, and granted leave of absence for three months.
 Paymaster Leonard A. Fralley, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st January, and ordered to settle accounts.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Despatch, European Station, on the 15th October last, and ordered to settle accounts.
 Cadet Engineer Walter F. Worthington has reported his return home, having been detached from the Alert, Asiatic Station, on the 21st September last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
 Cadet Engineers R. S. Griffin and Gould H. Bull, from the *Quinnabaug*, and ordered to take passage in the *Richmond* for the European Station, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *Alliance*.
 Dec. 10.—Lieut. Wm. McC. Little, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 18th December, and ordered to the training ship Minnesota.
 Dec. 11.—Pay Inspector H. M. Denneston, from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 1st January, and ordered to settle accounts.
 Dec. 12.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. K. Vancy, from the Adams, and placed on waiting orders.
 Assistant Engineer H. C. Frick, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon Edward Kershner, on duty at New York, for two weeks from December 20.
 To Boatswain Edward Kenney, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, for two weeks from December 18.
 To Sailmaker G. S. Huskins for twenty days from Dec. 14.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending December 11, 1878:
 Anthony W. Rollins, midshipman, November 10, Civil Hospital, Frederickstad, Santa Cruz, W. I. (U. S. S. Plymouth).
 Stevenson B. Mallory, midshipman, November 11, Civil Hospital, Frederickstad, Santa Cruz, W. I. (U. S. S. Plymouth).
 Charles Bianchi, marine, November 14, Civil Hospital, Frederickstad, Santa Cruz, W. I. (U. S. S. Plymouth).
 Patrick White, second class fireman, October 28, U. S. Coast Survey steamer Baton Hong at Helena, Ark.
 William F. Spicer, commodore, November 29, Navy-yard, Boston.
 George Ivanhoe, ordinary seaman, October 23, U. S. S. Monongahela at Shanghai.
 George Weiss, marine, November 2, Naval Hospital, Yokohama; Japan.

Samuel M. Cook, constructor (retired), December 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

ORDERED.

Dec. 6.—Captain Richard S. Collum, to report to Admiral Porter for duty as a member of the Board of Inspection.

DETACHED.

Dec. 6.—First Lieutenant Carlisle P. Porter, from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington.

COMMODORE TATTNALL.

MANY of the older officers of our Navy still have vivid memories of Commodore Josiah Tattnall, a veteran who entered the service of the United States almost contemporaneously with his life-long and devoted friend, Admiral Paulding, and quitted it at the outbreak of the struggle for secession. For ourselves we have found much to interest us in the life of the Commodore, just prepared by Mr. C. C. Jones, Jr. He was born at Bonaventure, near Savannah, Nov. 9, 1795, his father, Brig.-Gen. Josiah Tattnall, being Senator from Georgia and afterwards Governor of the State. Both his parents (his mother being Miss Fenwick of South Carolina) were of English descent, and the lad with his elder brother and a sister were sent to school near London, under his grandfather's supervision. He returned to Savannah in Nov., 1811, and was destined for the medical profession; "but the attempt failed," says the Commodore, "experience at the dissection table and in the duties of a resurrectionist proving too strong for my taste." He applied promptly for a naval warrant, as war was then at hand, and received the grade of midshipman April 1, 1812, the warrant being ante-dated to Jan. 1. After a few months' instruction at Washington, he was ordered to the frigate *Constellation*, Commodore Bainbridge—"very fast," he says, "very crank, and having an awkward way, without much provocation, of getting down on her beam ends." The chances of the war only brought him into some minor engagements, of which the chief were in June, 1813, with the enemy's gunboats at Norfolk, and as a volunteer at Bladensburg.

His next service was with Commodore Decatur's squadron in the second war with Algiers; he was made lieutenant in 1818, and with Lieut. Paulding joined the *Macedonian*, which was ordered to the Pacific. While at Valparaiso, a dispute with an officer in Lord Cochrane's Chilean fleet (Lord Cochrane had been cashiered from the British navy) resulted in a duel, in which Tattnall's antagonist received a bullet in the shoulder. After a long cruise, the *Macedonian* again touched at Valparaiso, and another duel came off, on a new provocation between Lieut. Pinckney and one of Cochrane's officers. The latter's second interrupted the affair on the field with a proposed change of the distance from ten to five paces, whereupon Lieut. Tattnall, one of Pinckney's seconds, said: "You are a coward and a scoundrel, and have made all this difficulty; now you shall first fight me at five paces." The original duel then went on, neither principal suffering a wound. These affairs and another unaccepted and general challenge from Tattnall to the British officers at Valparaiso gave him a reputation as a man quick to resent an affront. He also became known as an expert swordsman, pistol shot and boxer. Admiral Paulding describes him as being at this epoch "of a chaste and pure cast of character, of high-toned and chivalric honor, gentle and generous to all humanity." In 1828, while on the corvette *Erie*, he performed the feat of cutting out the *Federal* from under the guns of the fort at St. Bartholomew, and three years later, in the *Grampus*, he captured the Mexican vessel *Montezuma*.

Passing now to the Mexican war, we find Commander Tattnall in charge of the steam gun-boat *Spitfire*, with which, and five other small vessels, he formed his famous *mosquito division* that covered by its fire the landing at Vera Cruz; and soon after his gallant and skilful conduct at the shelling of San Juan d'Ulloa made his name famous through the country. This affair of Tattnall's took place in sight of the whole squadron and the right wing (Worth's) of the army. "All expected to see us sunk," wrote Tattnall, "and that we escaped without loss is a miracle." His next affair was the gallant and successful attack on Tuspan, in which the *Spitfire* led the boats, and Tattnall was severely wounded by a grape or canister shot from the Pana fort. The State of Georgia gave him a sword for his devotion and bravery in Mexico, "as commander of the mosquito fleet."

Ten years later we find him on the *Powhatan*, as flag officer in command of all our naval forces in the East India and China seas; and it was there that he performed his famous act of friendship in the affair of the Pei-ho river, which provoked a *Blackwood* writer to say: "Gallant Americans! You and your Admiral did more that day to bind England and the United States together, than all your lawyers and pettifogging politicians have done to part us." The apology of one of his crew for not behaving like a neutral on Admiral Hope's vessel was once familiar: "Beg pardon, sir, they were short-handed at the bow-gun, and so we giv'd them a help for fellowship sake." But the laconic phrase which has been immortal was Tattnall's: "Blood is thicker than water."

We should like to be able to stop our review at this point, in which Commodore Tattnall reached the zenith of his national fame. But his achievements in the Confederate navy ought not wholly to be passed over. Our officers will be glad to receive the assurance of his biographer, whose information is from family sources, that "in the expediency and policy of secession we believe Commodore Tattnall did not sympathize." But, apparently, imagining that he owed more allegiance to the flag of Georgia than to the flag of the United States, under which latter all his professional services

up to that time had been rendered, "to her supremacy he yielded." Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Feb. 28, 1861, sent him "a commission as Senior flag officer in the Navy of Georgia;" and this he accepted. His first service was under the commission of Captain, C. S. N., at Port Royal, where Commodore Dupont, U. S. N., gained his famous victory over him. Next he was engaged in the defence of Fort Pulaski and Savannah. Then he commanded the Confederate forces around Norfolk, with his flag on the *Virginia* (late *Merimac*), after Commodore Buchanan was relieved in consequence of wounds. The *Virginia* he destroyed when Norfolk was taken by the enemy. He was in command at Savannah when the *Atlanta* was captured, and also when Gen. Sherman took the city. Altogether, we think we were right in saying that his career reached its climax under the old flag; but who can say what might not have been his greater career had he remained under it? He was inspector of the port of Savannah, at \$1,200 a year, when he died, in 1871.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal)

"SEA FOAMS," OR "NAVAL YARNS."—NO. VII.

HORSE MARINES.

It was worse than confusion in the apartments allotted to the line of battleship *Col mbus*, anchored in the roadstead of Montevideo. The commodore had granted leave of absence to several of the subordinates—and a still greater grace—to accompany him to Buenos Ayres on board of the schooner *Enterprise*, detailed for that special duty.

The officers were packing their valises for the occasion. Many of them, whose buttons were tarnished by the sea, were trying on the newer coats of their brother messmates, who had loaned their rigs that their chums might make a dashing appearance at the Argentine capital.

We will pass unnoticed the various Argentine institutions visited by the party, and the hospitality extended to them because they were Americans, and that General Rosas, the President of the Argentine Republic, was an admirer of that nation—due, perhaps, to a little shake up of his nerves, caused by a menace made by the dare-devil Captain Smylie, when threatened by Rosas.

The President had invited Commodore Turner and his officers to dine with him. Having regaled them with the best that the country afforded, he confided them to the gentle care of his pretty daughter, Mannelita, wife of an ex-minister at Washington, to be shown the environs of the city.

Superbly caparisoned horses were at hand. The lady and officers, well mounted, were soon dashing over the pampas, far beyond the city. A large ditch was before them. To it Senorita Mannelita guided her steed, at a bound cleared it, and wheeling around, remarked, smiling to the officers, "where are my cavaliers?"

Commodore Turner spurred his horse, reached and dashed over the ditch, but with the loss of his cocked hat and his wig that adhered to it.

On came the other officers, the aids of the Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Forces. Several of them, less fortunate than their commander, remained in the ditch, while the horses crossed over or galloped off with vacant saddles.

Senorita Mannelita leapt from her horse, picked up, and handed to the gouty old commodore his hat and wig, remarking in sweet, broken English, "the American sailors are gallant gentlemen. Ah! but they are such poor horsemen. No doubt they handle a ship better than a steed."

She then complimented the commodore on his successful exploit, laughed heartily at the young fellows whose buttons had lost their brilliancy, while their soiled coats told a tale of gallantry but of woe.

BOB STAY.

NAVAL CADETS' PRACTICE CRUISE.—The Annapolis correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing December 7, says: "A brilliant maritime scene was presented this morning as the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander E. M. Shepard, and the United States monitor *Nantucket*, Commander A. F. Mahan, left their moorings in the Severn, opposite the Naval Academy, in the Chesapeake, for their weekly practice cruise. Out in the stream lay the frigate *Quinnebaug*, on the right were moored the United States ships *Constellation* and *Santee*, and on the left was the *Mayflower*. Out in the channel the *Dale*, with her topsails and jibs set, went forging slowly out of the harbor with a light but fair breeze; ahead of her steamed her tender, the *Phlox*, and behind both the *Nantucket* ploughed slowly along, while a steam launch or two darted here and there in the execution of orders. A bright sun from an unclouded sky shone down on the blue Severn and gilded this lively scene. The *Dale*, with Lieutenant Commander C. J. Train as executive and Lieutenant L. C. Logan instructor, and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green and 200 cadet midshipmen as the crew, gradually widened the distance between herself and the *Nantucket* and went gayly off on her weekly work of teaching the midshipmen the practical duties of seamen. On the *Nantucket* were Lieutenant John C. Soley, Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, Master G. L. Dyer and Assistant Surgeon Geo. H. Harman. Besides these there were Cadets C. S. Ripley, A. B. Clements, C. C. Marsh, J. M. Moore, A. C. Cunningham, P. L. Drayton and R. F. Sopes of the first class, and Second classmen Cabanasa, Dowey, Simpson, A. C. Keomen, Bullet and Van Ducer, who were assigned to duty at the wheel and in the turret. Below was the fourth class of cadet engineers under the instruction of Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kearney and Assistant Engineer A. P. Zane, who were teaching the cadet engineers how to work the engines, and as your correspondent went below when the *Nan-*

tucket got fairly under way he found the young cadets, with their overalls on, working manfully a stokers and firemen. As the *Nantucket* moved out to the Chesapeake Lieutenant Soley, in charge of the midshipmen, ordered them to the turret, and, stationing the cadets, made them load the two fifteen-inch Columbiads, one with shrapnel and the other with shell. Cadet John M. Moore had charge of one gun and Cadet C. C. Marks was captain of the other. Lieutenant Riley superintended the firing. These immense guns weigh each 4,300 pounds, and their charge of powder to-day was thirty-five pounds. The target was in the meantime anchored at 1,300 yards, and at the word the gun loaded with shrapnel was fired. The shot fell short. The shell did better; it exploded directly over the little target, and would have made things lively about any ordinary ship. The third was as good as the second, but at the report of this shot an ominous crash was heard in the turret chamber, and the confusion that followed told that something had broken. Soon Petty Officer John Maloney was brought out of it into the wardroom and laid on a settee. The concussion had broken the bolts of the compressor, and two fifty pound pieces had fallen below into the turret chamber, grazing, as they came, Gunner's Mate Henry Jones on either side, and in their descent Maloney had been struck on the leg. Dr. Harmon immediately examined the writhing man and pronounced no bones broken. This announcement seemed to cure Maloney of his pain. The fourth shot was also a good 'liner.' The target was conical in shape, about eight feet at the base and its height about ten feet. The cruise ended about two o'clock. Among the cadet engineers was Yonchi, a Japanese student, who is learning (by courtesy of the United States Government) steam engineering at the Naval Academy, for the purpose of taking a position in the Japanese Navy when he finishes his course here."

TRIAL OF THE INFLEXIBLE.—Speaking of a recent steam trial of the *Inflexible*, *Engineering* says: We, as our readers are aware, strongly condemned the designs of those vessels, and still think them badly designed and highly dangerous ships of the type, likely some day or other, if we have a naval war, to lead to a grave disaster. However, in spite of warning, the ships are being completed with but little alteration, and we have, therefore, only to hope their services in battle will never be required. The four runs on the measured mile show an average mean speed of 14.75 knots per hour, with an indicated horse power of 8407.8 and a consumption of 2.05 lb. of coal per indicated horse power per hour. The vessel had at this time a mean draught of 20 ft. 11 in., or about 3 ft. less than her deep load line, and her displacement might perhaps be taken at about 9,500 tons, being about 11,000 tons when complete and fully equipped. The *Inflexible*, in addition to being the most costly vessel in the navy, is by far the broadest English ironclad yet afloat, both absolutely and in proportion to her length. So far as they go the trials speak favorably for increase of beam, and they indicate that the vessel will succeed in steaming 14 knots an hour, for which she was designed.

	Hercules...	Salmon...	Temeraire...	Alexandria...	Nepenthe...	Indefatigable...
Length between perpendiculars.....	325 0	323 0	285 0	325 0	300 0	324 0
Breadth, extreme.....	59 0	59 0	62 0	63 8	63 0	75 0
Mean draught on trial.....	24 8 1/4	24 10 3/4	27 0	26 1 1/4	24 8	30 11
Displacement in tons.....	8676	8714	8571	9432	8950	about 9500
Indicated horse power.....	8509	8629	7516	8615	8832	8477
Speed in knots.....	14 60	14 18	14 65	15 0	14 46	14 75

The vibration from the two-bladed screws was excessive, and caused the whole ship to perceptibly quiver. Immediately over the propeller the vertical jump was 2 in., the consequence of which was that one of the iron frames of the ship was fractured, and it was considered expedient to shore some of the beams to relieve the strains.

VALUE OF NAVAL PROPERTY.—The following is the approximate value of property belonging to the U. S. Navy, according to the estimates submitted to the Secretary of the Navy:

Portsmouth, N. H.....	4,674,899 91
Boston.....	18,307,498 22
New York.....	25,757,134 00
League Island.....	3,390,014 88
Washington.....	5,394,940 95
Norfolk.....	7,847,897 94
Pensacola.....	2,879,887 80
Mare Island.....	7,181,730 78
Newport.....	348,188 71
New London.....	75,571 00
Key West.....	288,986 86
Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.....	172,000 00
Naval Hospital and Marine Barracks, Norfolk.....	1,009,775 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.....	976,800 00
Naval Hospital, New York.....	775,186 73
Naval Academy, Annapolis.....	1,286,400 26
Boilers and engines in shops.....	3,318,635 79
Ordnance stores on vessels in commission.....	1,372,639 54
Equipment outfit of vessels in commission.....	2,329,000 00
Property under cognizance Bureau Navigation, at Washington.....	844,377 00
Hulls of ships belonging to the Navy.....	29,000,000 00
Stores under cognizance Bureau Provision and Clothing, and in store houses and ships on foreign stations.....	826,045 59
Stores under cognizance Bureau Medicine and Surgery, and in Naval Dispensary, Washington.....	31,000 00
Naval Hospital and Bellevue Magazine, Washington.....	217,908 86
	\$118,396,832 50

MR. PHIL. ROCKE, the popular, gentlemanly and experienced chief clerk of the Navy Pay Office at New York, is among the arrivals at the Riggs' House in Washington on Monday last.

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Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
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THE London *Lancet* reports that recent news from
the East gives the following returns of the numbers of
the sick and wounded of the Russian army in Euro-
pean Turkey who have been sent to Russia by sea
from the beginning of the transit by this route to the
1st September O. S. (12th September N. S.) It would
appear that not less than 54,132 soldiers and 316 offi-
cers have thus been despatched to the principal Russian
ports on the Black Sea, of whom 24,500 soldiers and
193 officers were sent to Odessa, 17,121 soldiers and
98 officers to Nicolaiev, 10,173 soldiers and 20 officers
to Sebastopol, and 3,140 soldiers and 5 officers to
Theodosia. The total number of deaths which have
occurred among this great number of sick and wounded
at sea is stated to have been 50 only, a figure which
testifies to the excellence of the arrangements which
must have been made for the voyage and the care
taken in selecting the patients for transport.

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THE ARMY AND THE INDIAN OFFICE.

IT would be sheer waste of space to reproduce in
the columns of the JOURNAL the mass of stuff
called testimony against Indian Transfer, which has
been dumped before the committee of Congress dur-
ing the past week. As a specimen of it we may
cite the reams of evidence said to have been taken
among the red men themselves on the question
whether the Indian Department or the War Depart-
ment should manage them. This whole matter is
supremely ludicrous. Not one Indian in ten of these
supposed witnesses can understand what an Interior
Department is, or how the supreme power in a tribe
or nation can be any different in peace from what
it is in war. But even if the intricacies of consti-
tutional government, the nature of the different
cabinet offices, and the character of the men con-
trolling the departments, were as intelligible to the
Indians as they ought to be, in order to make their
testimony of importance, relying on their decision
would be absurd. To do so begs the question—or,
rather, reduces the question to zero. If their opinion
is of such value, Indian policy as distinguished
from any other policy should be at an end. When
those "wards" of another color, the freedmen,
were controlled by special requirements, before they
became free and equal citizens, did Congressional
Committees take their testimony as to how they
would like to be governed? This whole process is
preposterous on its face; and its outcome should not
be attention to what the Indians did or did not say,
but a reflection on the methods which characterize
the Indian Office in this as in other dealings.

Of course we might point to the extreme probab-
ility that what the Indians answered in their wonder-
ful conferences over the bureau transfer problem,
depended much on who examined them, and how the
question was explained; and as these so-called ex-
aminations were conducted by Indian agents and
other people whose present livelihoods presumably
turn on the bureau being retained where it is, the
character of the performance, even conceding honest
purposes in every case, can be imagined. Our criti-
cism, however, does not go to any examination of
what was asked and what was answered, but to the
inherent absurdity of asking and answering at all.

Looking over the rest of the so-called evidence for
non-transfer, we find it much after the same pattern.
Nothing but ignorance or forgetfulness could allow
it to pass without the same sort of riddling that
Lieut. General SHERIDAN lately gave to Mr. SCHURZ.
One of the leading points made against the Army is
a charge that its presence at Indian agencies tends to
the general debauchery of Indian women. These
general assertions are in the face of the Standing
Rock investigation of Gen. TERRY, this very year, in
which, when one such specifically located charge had

at last been made, it was proved to be groundless,
and the tables were completely turned by proving
that nine-tenths of the debauchery was the work of
the underlings and hangers-on of the civilian service.
And yet, we repeat, despite this officially recorded
refutation of these charges, and their recoil on the
heads of those who brought them, a general, feeble
surmise of the same sort stands amongst the chief
"testimony" brought before Congress.

Again, if anybody could give solid reasons against
the bureau transfer, they would be expected from
Mr. SCHURZ. He not only has skill in selecting and
expressing evidence, but unequalled facilities for col-
lecting all possible criticisms on Army faults and
shortcomings; nevertheless the chief flaw he has
found has been that of the Cherokee transfer—a mat-
ter of which, without hunting up the details, it is
enough to say that it is tolerably safe from any
zealous sifting by officers now in service among the
Indians, for it happened between thirty and thirty-
five years ago.

We must interpose, however, that in making these
comments we would not be understood to imply that
the Army is urgent to have charge of Indian manage-
ment. We repeat, as we have always said, that the
responsibility is one that the Army can neither covet
nor avoid. But it is at least well that the so-called
arguments against the transfer shall not be based on
whimsical or preposterous grounds. We find one
authority testifying that the Army may be well
enough in its way, "but the graduate of West Point
does not know how to handle the scythe or build the
fence." The inference that this is really the personal
work required of an Indian agent, as distinguished
from a head farmer, is extremely humorous, as is also
the reflection that the Congressional Committee seems
to be drinking it in as Gospel. It would be worthy
of the genius of NAST to depict some agent, like the
worthy Dr. LIVINGSTON, or any other of the dozens
of agents and traders who have been recently routed
out for discovered frauds, gayly swinging his scythe,
in innocent daily toil—marching along amongst his
gentle red men, also armed with busy scythes. But,
to say the truth, the "fences" of some of these agents
and traders are of a metaphorical rather than a
literal sort; and the mowing they do, is not amongst
that green grass which baffles the West Pointer's
sword. Their supposed agricultural labors remind
us rather of those undertaken by ARTEMUS WARD,
on his farm in Maine. When Mr. WARD went out
among the scythers, and began to show what he
knew about farming, an old husbandman hastily
changed places with his son, who had stood between
him and ARTEMUS, remarking to the latter that the
old should die first, and adding:

"Now, sir, I am ready."

"What mean you, old man?" I said.

"I mean that if you continue to bran'ish that blade as you have
been bran'ishing it, you'll slash h— out of some of us before
we're much older."

There was reason mingled with the white haired old peasant's
profanity.

It strikes us that the Indian agents have been
slashing heavily enough among the red men hitherto
to make even Army mowing a change for the better.

It behooves the novelists to hurry forward their
Afghanistic stories, and the playwrights to finish be-
times their Afghanistic plays, for delays are danger-
ous, and the Afghan iron must be struck while it is
hot. The Ameer, frightened by the British advance,
has answered the Viceroy's ultimatum, and explains
that much of his insult at Ali-Musjid was to be taken
in a purely Pickwickian sense—that he feared the loss
of his independence; and that he now, on reflection,
will not resist the visit of a small temporary mission,
and is willing to forgive and forget. Such seems to
be the substance of a reply dated so long before it
was recived that it is with reason suspected of being
revived after the capture of Ali-Musjid.

The British forces, however, will pay no heed to
this tardy missive. Too much trouble and expense
have been undergone to be repaid by so meagre and
belated a concession; indeed, the chief anxiety of the
Anglo-Indian authorities is to show that the Ameer's
reply must be construed as contumacious and hostile.
At all events, the three columns will press on to where
they can dictate quite different terms to Shere Ali,
who will go down to history as another awful exam-
ple of the dangers of procrastination in letter writing.
Turning to the week's work, Gen. Biddulph, com-

manding the Quettah column, has advanced with ease towards the Khojuk Pass, which he has found undefended, and will occupy; this gives him an open road to Candahar. Gen. Browne, with the Khyber column, has reconnoitered favorably as far as Peshbolak, and will probably push on to Jelalabad. Gen. Roberts, with the Khuram column, is building winter huts in the Peiwar Pass, for at least a portion of his troops. The loss at Peiwar-Khotal is now reckoned at only 20. It is difficult to credit that a position so naturally strong, and defended by at least the 18 guns which, with their stores of ammunition, were captured, could have been carried with such slight loss. At all events, the blow is a severe one to the Ameer, not so much for the material lost, though this included large winter supplies of provisions, as in the loss of prestige, and the virtual breaking off of the allegiance of many thousands of the hill tribes. Few prisoners have thus far been taken. It is thought that the Russian envoy has returned to Afghanistan and that Shere Ali's family have taken refuge in Turkestan. Russia is said to be congratulating herself that England can no longer meddle effectively in Rummelian affairs, because she will now need in Afghanistan all her Indian forces, which were so theatrically and successfully employed in the Mediterranean. This, however, is rather a forced philosophy. England has already made sure of the great hill frontier of Afghanistan, in itself a strategic gain. More noticeable, almost, than the movements in the field, has been the Afghan debate in Parliament, where the government has been sustained by an overwhelming majority. The most telling phrase was the one attributed to Lord Cranbrook: "There is not room for both England and Russia in Afghanistan."

A "PETITIONER," who does not favor us with his name, sends us copies of three printed documents, one a circular "to the officers of the line of the Army and all in sympathy with them"; another, "a petition to the honorable committee of Congress charged with the consideration of questions relating to the Army," with blanks for signatures, and the third a memorial "addressed to the same committee." The papers are well written and bear the ear marks of an officer who has placed his opinion on Army organization on record in a published volume.

In the address to officers it is stated that "the present seems the most favorable time that has, or may soon occur, to attack the staff incubus, which has fattened upon us until it has grown to be such a monstrous monopoly." "If," says the writer, "we can get the staff thoroughly incorporated with the line, so that the interests of the officers will be identified with ours, we will not only be relieved of the weight of the Old Man of the Sea, but have the benefit of the abilities so long used for their own advantage." From all we can learn we judge that the scheme of reorganization adopted by the committee, so far as it affects the staff, will not be altogether displeasing to the author of these papers. In his petition he boldly asks that the Army should be increased "to at least four times its present strength," that its pay should be retained "at at least its present rate," that the fines and forfeitures be applied to the benefit of the Army instead of the Soldiers' Home, that means be given for hiring mechanics and laborers to build quarters, do the necessary repairing, teaming, etc., leaving the soldiers to do only the ordinary fatigue work, such as police of quarters and grounds in garrison and camp, cooking, care of cavalry and artillery horses, etc. In the memorial the arguments for these various requests are presented, and it contains some sensible suggestions which, we trust, reached the committee in season to have their due weight with them. Of course, all the Army would be glad to see some such organization as "Petitioner" proposes adopted by Congress, but it is a waste of time to petition for it, and it is now too late to do so were it wise. The organization is as follows:

Arm.	Regiments.	Company Officers.	Enlisted Soldiers.	Additional.	Enlisted.	General Staff.
Cavalry	22	27,560	1,100	Unattached	2,736	375
Artillery	11	17,784	682	Medical Officers		281
Infantry	65	56,997	1,980	Chaplains		84
Totals	88	98,261	3,762		2,736	2,736
		98,261				
Aggregate in 88 full regiments	108,025			Aggregate unattached to regiments		3,436
						102,025
Grand Aggregate						105,461

As to the staff "Petitioner" would abolish it alto-

gether, entrusting to details from the line the work of engineers, and all except surgeons and chaplains, no officer to serve on general staff duty, except in time of war, more than two years in six, or to be at any time detachable on such duty before having served four years on line duty."

THE author of a pamphlet published in England, entitled "Collisions Afloat; Causes Which Lead to Them," proposes to substitute the terms right and left for starboard and port. A large proportion of collisions are due to the helm being put the wrong way. Sometimes the error rests with the man at the wheel, but oftener the giver of the order inadvertently gives the wrong word. In the case of the *Grosser Kurfuerst*, it is alleged that of the six men at the wheel, three understood the order to port the helm, while the other three understood precisely the contrary. It may appear inconceivable to a landsman, continues the writer, that—bearing in mind that port means left, and starboard right—when a commander of a vessel wishes his ship, the wheel, and the rudder to be turned to the right, he must say left, and *vice versa*; and the intuitive impulse in his mind to say that which he means has to be corrected before he gives the order. Education supplies this correction in time, but often in a crisis instinct asserts the upper hand, and the result is a disaster. The origin of this seeming contradiction is as follows. Except in small vessels—such as yachts, pilot vessels, and canal barges—the tiller has been supplemented and governed by a wheel, which has thus superseded it as a motive agent, whilst the original application of the order to the latter survives. Some may remember, he says, that before the word port was coined, the terms employed were larboard and starboard. The confusion this entailed necessitated an alteration, and the result was the substitution of port for larboard. This change produced a little grumbling, but soon the very word larboard became obsolete, not by being abolished, but by falling into disrepute. He would apply the same remedy to the present evil. To reverse the words is out of the question—all casualties would be laid to the enforced change; but by quietly preferring other terms, say "right" and "left," as either direction is intended, the use of the present words would be discontinued; they would quickly fall into disrepute, particularly if not forced on the public.

WE regret to record that Brevet Brigadier-General I. Carlo Woodruff, Colonel of Engineers, died on Tuesday evening, the 10th, at his station in Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Gen. Woodruff graduated at the Military Academy in 1836, being No. 30 in a class of 49 members, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was, however, the same year, appointed assistant professor of engineering at the Academy, and subsequently was made second lieutenant Topographical Engineers, July 7, 1838; first lieutenant, March 31, 1842; captain (for 14 years continuous service), March 3, 1853. During and after the war he gained his remaining grades in regular order. His life was a useful one, being occupied in surveys, light house construction, and in various bureau duties. His early career was largely west of the Mississippi; in the war he was actively engaged in the defenses of Washington; at the time of his death he was in charge of the third light-house district; and it is said that, in anticipation of his death, he had ordered that work should not cease out of respect to him. Born in and appointed to the Academy from New Jersey, he died at the age of 63, his immediate malady being Bright's disease, while the remoter cause was a sunstroke received last summer, under which he was prostrated and carried to his home, never to go out again alive.

GENERAL ORDER No. 8, Headquarters M. C., Nov. 30, 1878, revokes the appointments of all such enlisted men as are acting as sutlers at any of the Marine Barracks, and forbids enlisted men keeping any stores, or other articles, for sale to enlisted men for their own account or benefit, or acting as agents for sutlers, or others authorized to act in that capacity. This order grew out of the troubles at League Island, and its wisdom cannot be impeached; but unless some substitute is promptly provided for furnishing marines with tobacco, toilet articles, cleaning gear, etc., they should certainly be paid oftener than once in three months. When embarked, they are paid a portion of their small stipend monthly, and there appears to be no good reason why the same practice should not prevail on shore. The marine

stations are all conveniently situated, and the pay, officer of the Marine corps has a strong force of efficient clerks. Furthermore, the quarterly pay rolls are usually prepared by the detailed office clerks at the several barracks, who could do it monthly quite as well.

A DESPATCH from Lieut.-Comdr. C. J. Barclay, commanding the United States ship *Onward*, dated at Callao, Nov. 20, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, gives some particulars of the assassination of Don Manuel Pardo, ex-President of Peru, and President of the Senate. On Nov. 16, at 2 p. m., while entering the Senate Chamber in Lima, a sergeant of the Guard of Honor, drawn up to salute him, fired the fatal shot from a rifle. The ex President expired in one hour. The circumstance created great excitement, and a plot, it is said, was discovered to overthrow the existing government. The mob had already made a demand for the body, which was lying in state in the church of San Domingo. The funeral was to take place on Nov. 21, and every precaution had been taken to protect the cortege.

THE Indian Bureau people in Washington never made a greater mistake than when they threw a doubt on Col. Mizner's report on the supply question at the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, for Col. M., as appears from a letter elsewhere published, got all his figures from John D. Miles, the Indian Agent himself, and the figures are now on record in the books of the agent's office. John D. Miles, the agent, is considered one of the very best men they have in the Indian service, honest and capable, and if such a state of affairs exist at an agency where an honest man is in charge, what must they be at agencies where as much cannot be said for the agents?

WE are informed by Army officers on the extreme northern frontier that the late law on the subject of allowances, so far as it affects fuel, is most unjust to them, since in winter they are compelled to burn very much more than their allowance. Formerly the winter's extra demands could be made up in the spring and autumn without detriment either to officers or the Government. Now, since it must be paid for from month to month this cannot be done. In view of this, might it not be well for all officers to memorialize Congress to repeal this clause of the law which we are satisfied was passed without a full understanding of its workings. As it now stands, the burdens of the law fall upon those least deserving it.

IN her book of sketches of "Distinguished Marylanders," Esmeralda Boyle has undertaken what is palpably a labor of love. It awakens, therefore, in the reader, something of that interest which enthusiasm stirs. We find short biographies of Daniel Dulany, an early Maryland lawyer of renown; of Thomas Johnson, the first governor of the State; of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor among the signers of the Declaration; of the distinguished Archbishop Carroll; of Peale the artist, to whom we owe portraits of Washington, and Peale's sister, Margaret Jane Ramsey, who accompanied her husband at Valley Forge; of Gens. Mordecai Gist and Otho Williams, brave Revolutionary soldiers; of William Pinkney, the flower and pride of Maryland, and one of the greatest ornaments of the American Bar; of Key, who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner;" of G. H. Miles and Frederick and Edward Pinkney, all three Maryland poets, and Anne Moncreaf Crane, who gave such bright promise in her novel of "Emily Chester"—promise not fulfilled by her subsequent works; of Rinehart the sculptor and Amelia Welby a popular writer; of the gallant E'zey, formerly captain in the 3d Artillery, who distinguished himself in Mexico and Florida, and in the Rebellion was made colonel of the 1st Maryland (C. S. A.) regiment, Gen. H. Steuart being lieutenant-colonel, and Bradley Johnson major. An address of Capt. Geo. Thomas signalizes the services of other Confederate Maryland soldiers, as also, in the book, poems of Poe and other Maryland poets are made to do duty for individual sketches. The unsigned poems are plainly attributable to the author; among the signed are some by Geo. Hay Ringgold, U. S. A. After all, this book is but a random one, with no pretence to completeness. For example, in the bar of Maryland, we find Pinkney and Dulany sketched; but why not William Wirt, Chief Justice Taney, Reverdy Johnson, and John Nelson?

"ENGLAND," says the *United Service Gazette*, "is about to march over the dead body of Afghanistan, to meet the forces of Russia on the new frontier of India. There is no reason why the meeting of the Cossack and the Sepoy should not be friendly, but there can be no doubt that the event brings a novel strain on the rule of England in India, the force of which cannot be as yet measured with any certainty."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE INDIANS AT HAMPTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Indian life at Hampton Institute flows on quite smoothly. The girls have donned neat looking dresses, collars, hats, etc., braiding their hair with great care and tying it up with cardinal ribbons, *a la Americans*—and learning other mysteries of the toilet to which hitherto they have been total strangers.

An amusing incident occurred the other day: Mrs. A—, having an occasion to take three little girls (about eleven years old) over to Hampton village to purchase some clothing, etc., while in the store was surprised to see quite a crowd gathering around the door, and soon all sorts of comments began relative to their scalping propensities and murderous inclination, growing louder as the little street gamins pressed nearer, until she was obliged to bring the little Indian maidens home to suppress their fears. The boys are beginning to look much better; all have been shorn and dressed decently, and some seem quite proud of the wonderful collar and "biled shirt," while a few seemed loth to part with the blanket and coarse locks of matted hair. Finally all succumbed, but one obstinate Sioux, who clung to his idols, long hair, tobacco, and leggings, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause; but discipline, strict, and unyielding, prevailed, and he stands to-day clad as his brethren. All work a certain number of days each week—some have a desire for one trade and some another; the obstinate Sioux's highest ambition was to be a blacksmith. Some are in the engine room, some in the printing room and carpenter shop, some act as waiters in the dining room, while many work on the farm (I saw some plowing to-day and working at the barn) in different ways. They seem happy and contented, and do not wish to return to their different tribes if offered the opportunity.

One of the Indians that came last spring has become a good common carpenter, and now works with zeal on the new "Indian wigwam." We do not expect all to turn out good material—but that there is good material among them is not to be doubted, and if this trial proves a success it may pave the way for a larger attempt in the future. Communications sent by them to their friends have brought replies indicating that large numbers would come, were the facilities offered. It would be better if more girls could be brought here, at least as many girls as boys; but the chiefs are not as willing to part with the girls, as they are needed for work. One of their first lessons of civilization was learned immediately after their arrival, viz., the girls were allowed to ride while the boys were obliged to walk from Fortress Monroe to the Institution—a distance of about two miles—which doubtless surprised the boys; but respect to woman is one of the things they have yet to learn, and that woman is not to be merely "a hewer of wood and drawer of water," as they have for generations been taught to believe. People at large may not generally have much faith in this attempt to civilize the Indians, but though it is only an experiment, let us hope it is the beginning of a better day for the race. More anon. A. H. R.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Dec. 2, 1878.

COMMISSIONER HAYT ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In connection with the discussion going on at present relative to Indian affairs, and particularly those pertaining to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency, the following letter written by the commanding officer at Fort Reno to Dept. Hdqrs. will appear in a day or two. In the JOURNAL of the 23d inst. you publish extracts of a report made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one of which reads as follows: "To credit Major Mizner's exact and sweeping statement, it must be supposed he visited the lodges of over five thousand Indians and took a detailed inventory of their food supply." Major Mizner's letter is as follows:

"As the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has thought proper, in an official report to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, published in New York papers, to seriously reflect upon statements made in my report to your office of Sept. 19, 1878, in effect charging that my statements are not sustained by facts, I desire to say that the information contained in said report was furnished from the office of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, and can be fully sustained by the evidence of Agent Miles and his clerk, and the books and records of his office. Had the Commissioner joined Agent Miles and myself in our effort to secure to the Indians the full allowance of rations, to which they are entitled by treaty stipulations, he would have been credited with a laudable zeal in the interest of humanity, and a weak resort on his part to absurd personal abuse would have been avoided.

"I wish to distinctly assert that no statement of mine in official reports can either be disproved or denied, and I am satisfied that if the Commissioner is acquainted with the affairs of the Bureau under his charge, he should be as familiar with the facts set forth by me as either Agent Miles or myself.

"I am prepared to produce evidence from the records of the office of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, that the Indians of said agency have never, during the past three years, received the full allowance of rations to which they are entitled.

"The efforts of Commissioner Hayt appears to be directed towards concealing the truth, and shielding himself from public censure by specious reasoning.

"A candid admission of a true state of the case, and

of the insufficiency of the appropriation of Congress to provide the supplies required, would have been in better taste than his attempt to slander and abuse men in the public service for using their honest endeavors to secure justice to the Indians."

Now, it is a well known fact, not only to the writer of this but to very many others, that for a long time during the past summer there was no flour on hand for issue to the Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, and even as late as the issue made on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th November, 1878, there was only sufficient to give each person six ounces of flour instead of eight ounces, and no corn or corn meal; and further, that on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 25 and 26, there was no flour at all, and only the clerk borrowed enough from the Indian trader's store to make a half issue of four ounces per head the Indians would have gone without. Specifications of this nature can be multiplied *ad libitum*.

The agent is not to blame for all this, the responsibility rests higher; but is it any wonder that "Dull Knife," "Wild Hog," "Old Crow," and "Little Wolf" should become disgusted with the state of affairs, and come to the conclusion that they were far better off in their own country up north where there is plenty of game, and that they and their bands preferred to run the risk of death to get there. The Indian Bureau can have specifications in detail by the wagon load to prove that the Indians do not get enough to eat at either Fort Reno or Fort Sill, and that Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes often suffer for food.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1878.

THE joint commission on the reorganization of the Army have not, up to this time, completed their labors, nor have they presented any bill, nor have any of the commission told any body what they have done, nor does any one outside of the gentlemen of the commission and the Secretary know what has been done. It was agreed from the first that nothing that transpired in their meetings should be made public until their report was made, and all the writings of Washington correspondents on this subject has been only a matter of guess work. On this subject of Army reorganization the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are as good guessers as any one else, in fact I think they can guess a good deal better than some of the writers on Army matters. The commission has until the 1st of January to complete the report, and we may, or may not, hear what it is before that time.

A sort of harmless bomb-shell has been pitched around lately, in the way of a memorial to the commission on reorganization of the Army, to which is annexed a petition to Congress for signatures, for the increase of, and for various changes in, the Army. It is not generally known who the author of the memorial is, it is considered easy to surmise. The memorial is a lengthy document and it contains some excellent suggestions; but the changes proposed are so radical and some of them considered so absurd that it is not at all probable that the commission or Congress will now consider them seriously. Certainly no increase of the Army to 100,000 men will be now considered. But as this petition states that the ex-Confederate officers should be considered in the appointment of officers to the proposed increase, there is no telling what a largely Democratic Congress may do at some future time.

The many friends of General Marcy will be rejoiced to learn that the bill which gives to the Senior Inspector-General the rank of Brigadier General has been passed, signed by the proper officer of the Senate, and has to-day gone to the President for his signature.

The fight over the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department waxes warm, and some persons may suppose that the Army officers are really very anxious to see the transfer made. This is not necessarily the case, however. Some officers of high rank and of great respectability have made statements which they naturally desire to make good, but they have no further interest in the matter than a desire to see perfect justice done to the Indians, and to avoid the cruel war that is constantly being waged in the interest of the agents of the Indian Bureau. No one outside of the bureau will accuse the Army of having any pecuniary interest in the matter. Peace with the Indians would be quiet and comfort and a relief from the hardships that are the lot of all the line officers who are stationed on our enormous frontier; and they believe that a compliance with our treaties and strict performance of all our promises made to the Indians will be more certain if the management is left to the Army officers.

There is a great deal of twaddle and nonsense in the statements of certain persons of the Indian ring. Mr. Meacham says that he never yet saw an Indian who wished to have the Army control their affairs, and some other gentlemen who have spent their lives in living comfortably in the Eastern States, state that the moral influences of the Army on the poor Indians would be bad; that they are the natural enemies of the red man, and a good deal of that sort of stuff, all of which is too silly and absurd to merit any serious remark.

But it is when the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs give their views that the greatest unfairness and disingenuousness is exhibited. The letter of Inspector General Marcy, which was written by direction of the Secretary of War, made statements which were not at all pleasing to the Secretary of the Interior or to the commissioner, but they were facts which can be established. Among other things he stated that in 1848 about \$875,000 was appropriated for the Indian Department. This was the year previous to the transfer of the Indian affairs from the War to the Interior Department. In 1876 more than

\$7,000,000 was appropriated to the Indian Department—more than \$6,000,000 more than was required in 1848. Now, the Secretary of the Interior in his remarks before the joint commission devotes a good portion of his time to the attempt to disprove General Marcy's statements, and he calls attention to the fact that the general states himself that the Army cost a great deal more in 1876 than it did in 1848—which is something that has nothing to do with the question. The secretary calls attention to the fact that the Indian bureau is immensely greater now than it was in 1848.

The bureau may be much increased, but we fail to see the necessity for such enormous increase. Is it on account of the rapid increase of the Indians? In point of fact there were not many more Indians to look after in 1848 than there are now? At the former period there were the two great bands of the Comanches—the Northern and the Southern—the Pawnees, Cheyennes, Lipans, and a half dozen other tribes, which were then powerful and warlike, but which have now become insignificant little bands, fast passing away from the face of the earth. And can any tribe of Indians be named that has not steadily decreased in numbers for the last twenty-five years?

The commissioner in searching for testimony which he thinks will be damaging to the Army, states that in 1876 a large number of ponies and mules were taken by the military from the Indians in Dakota, which were either lost, sold, stolen or frittered away; leaving it to be inferred that "the military" are responsible for a great wrong perpetrated upon the Indians. The inference is not fair, and the commissioner knows it.

The passage by the house of the Military Academy and fortification bills so very early in the session will probably save considerable anxiety and trouble. Heretofore these bills have lingered, and officers were sent for to be examined and cross questioned until the lives of the superintendent of the Academy and the Chief Engineer were made a burthen to them.

Mr. Durham, the Kentucky member, who had charge of the Academy bill did not wish to give the \$50,000 for increasing the supply of water at the Academy, which was offered as an amendment to the bill by Mr. Beebe, of N. Y. However, after lopping off \$10,000, and making a further amendment that no more than \$5,000 should be paid for the purchase of the necessary land and water rights the bill was passed with the amendment. Mr. Banning spoke in favor of the amendments.

It was thought that the appropriation for the cadets' hospital would be increased, but Mr. Foster's amendment, giving \$18,000 instead of \$12,000, was rejected.

The amount appropriated in the fortification bill is ridiculously small—\$375,000—but it is the same as that of last year.

The bill reported by Mr. Chalmers to give a pension to the widow of Lieutenant Benner will undoubtedly pass at an early day. EBBIT.

WEST POINT AND SECESSION.

Gen. D. H. Maury in the Southern Historical Papers.

I wish I could have seen Dr. Curry before he sent his letter vindicating Gen. Lee from breach of faith in returning to his natural allegiance to Virginia when that State withdrew from the Federal Union; I would have given him some facts which were very strangely unknown to our people and was always ignored by our enemies.

When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, in 1832, I believe, he caused a text-book to be introduced into the course of studies at West Point, known as "Rawle on the Constitution." This Rawle was a Northern lawyer of great ability, one of the very few who seems to have understood the true nature of the terms and conditions of the compact between the States constituting the Federal Union. His work—"Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States"—breathes the very essence of States' rights, and the right of secession is distinctly set forth by him. When we remember that only seven years had then elapsed since New York, Vermont, Connecticut, and, perhaps, other Northern States, asserted this right, and threatened to exercise it or make dishonorable terms of peace with Great Britain unless the war was stopped, we can understand that Mr. Calhoun was not violating Northern sentiment in introducing "Rawle on the Constitution" at West Point. It there remained as a text-book till 1861, and Mr. Davis and Sidney Johnston, and Gen. Joe Johnston and Gen. Lee, and all the rest of us who retired with Virginia from the Federal Union, were not only obeying the plain instincts of our nature and dictates of duty, but we were obeying the very inculcations we had received in the National School. It is not probable that any of us ever read the Constitution or any exposition of it except this work of Rawle, which we studied in our graduating year at West Point. I know I did not.

I am told that in 1861 the text-book was changed and the cadets are now taught out of a treatise on the Constitution which teaches that secession is a crime. And if any one of the present generation should resign on the secession of his native State, he will be in danger of being lawfully hanged.

THE Soldiers' Home, to be opened at Bath, N. Y., make the following charges to pensioners: Pensioners receiving \$8 to \$10 per month, inclusive, shall pay \$3 per month; over \$10 to \$15 per month, inclusive, shall pay \$4 per month; over \$15 to \$17 per month, inclusive, shall pay \$6 per month; over \$17 to \$19 per month, inclusive, shall pay \$8 per month; over \$19 to \$24 per month, inclusive, shall pay \$10 per month; over \$24 per month shall pay \$13 per month. The said payments to be used for the benefit of the Home or the pensioner paying it, as the Board of Trustees may determine.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

THE New York *Herald* professes to have some special information concerning the work of the Army Reorganization Committee which has, it says, resulted "in the production of a voluminous document, the first feature of which is a codification of all laws relating to the Army into one act. The main features kept in view in the plan of reorganization are the disposition and use of the Army in time of peace as a frontier and Indian police, and, second, its disposition as a nucleus of offensive and defensive force for foreign war."

The *Herald* says further:

The number of the rank and file is limited to 20,000 men, exclusive of the Signal Corps.

The system of organization of the artillery branch of the Service is changed from regimental formation to batteries or companies.

The artillery arm is consolidated with the Ordnance Corps.

The Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's staffs are consolidated under the control of the Quartermaster's Department, and the staff corps as a distinctive branch of the Service is abolished.

The Engineer and Medical Corps retain their present distinctive organization.

The Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's, Inspector-General's and Paymaster-General's staffs are done away with, and the system of interchangeability of line and staff officers substituted similar to the European system of organization, the object being to give all the officers of the Army an opportunity of perfecting themselves in a practical knowledge of the several branches of service in the Army.

In order to reduce the number of officers it is provided that there shall be no more promotions or appointments until the number of general and line officers is reduced to a certain number.

The offices of general and lieutenant general will cease with the decrease of the present incumbents.

The number of major-generals and brigadier-generals is to be reduced to the lowest point.

No change is made in the West Point Military Academy, and the general provisions of the bill look to the elimination eventually of all officers of the Army who have not received a thorough military education.

The work of surveys and triangulations is to be exclusively under the control of the Army.

The Army regulations, which have not been revised since 1863, are to be thoroughly examined, and a new series adopted, to become a part of the eventual work of reorganization.

The important feature of the bill is the abolishment of a staff as a distinctive corps of the Army and the interchangeability of the line and staff for the offices in the several departments, excepting the Engineer Corps. Better provision is to be made for the education of the cavalry branch of the Service, giving it equality in this respect with the ordnance and artillery branch, and additional means will be secured for training officers in the higher branches of their profession. Under the provisions of law Adjutant-General Townsend and Quartermaster-General Meigs are to be retired and their places filled from the line, the name of Colonel Miles being already mentioned for the position of General Townsend, and Colonel McKenzie for that of Quartermaster-General.

The committee found their greatest difficulty in devising a plan for the retirement of superfluous officers, but they are confident that the one proposed will meet with the fewest objections if the bill is to be enacted into a law. Recent legislation requiring the staff of generals in command of departments to have their quarters in barracks with the troops has paved the way for an acceptance of the more sweeping changes now proposed by which officers doing staff duty shall in turn serve with troops in the field.

The above are the main features of the bill, as far as can be ascertained from the committee, who had agreed not to divulge their intentions until it was ready to be presented to Congress.

The name of the consolidated Quartermaster and Commissary Departments is to be known, if the bill is agreed to, as the Department of Supplies. The Judge-Advocate-General's bureau is abolished and duties of the officers of this department are to be defined and performed in the same manner as with the other staff officers.

The Army regulations, as prepared by the Schofield-Scott Board, are to be embodied in the bill.

The bill also makes sweeping changes in the methods of appointment to West Point. It proposes to diminish the number of cadets and demands better qualifications and a higher standard of educational acquirements, with a view to securing fitness in making selections of candidates for admission to the Academy.

The method of reducing the number of officers will create a strong opposition to the bill, the argument being that to limit appointments and promotions is virtually to surrender the Army to decay.

This is the *Herald's* statement, but we have not the slightest idea that it knows any more or as much as we do about the subject. We give its article here only to show what speculations are afloat concerning a matter about which there is much anxiety but no positive knowledge. The *Herald* is entitled to guess with the rest.

HOMER LEE and Co., of New York, intend presently to issue a book called "The Colored Cadet at West Point," relating the trials, experiences and incidents in the career of Henry Oasian Flipper while a cadet there. These experiences are given autobiographically. The work will contain two steel engravings—one the likeness of Flipper as a cadet and the other his likeness as an officer of the Army.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

GRANT NEVER A TANNER.

KNOWING that John Flashback, formerly proprietor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, but now of the Brookside Tannery, a boy with Grant, could in all probability throw some light on the question (it being a generally accepted belief that he and Ulysses worked at the bench together), a *News* reporter sought him and asked him to say what he knew about it. He said:

"Brother-in-law Corbin is correct in his statement that General Grant was not a tanner, but wrong in saying that his brothers are not. Both Simpson and Orvil were good tanners, and in early life worked hard at the trade. A moment's reflection would satisfy any one that if Ulysses entered West Point when a lad, some time previous was spent in preparing him for the duty there, and that he had no time to acquire the trade of a tanner. After leaving West Point he entered the Army and kept his position until he resigned, while in California. He was appointed as a cadet at the request of General Thomas L. Hamer, then Congressman from the district in which Clermont County was situated. I remember when he made his first visit home after a two years' stay at West Point. He was then quite a young man. His cadet suit, white pants, blue jacket, gilt buttons and cloth cap, made quite an impression on the youth at that time. The impression his reception by the family made upon my mind has always been fresh. He came to my native town, which was the end of the stage route and the nearest point to his home. I drove him home, and expected to see, after so long an absence, a warm greeting; but it was simply, 'How are you, my son?' and 'How are you, Brother?' Ulysses was entirely cool and without emotion, the same trait which has characterized the General in his after life."

"Are there any other matters connected with Gen. Grant's history previous to his entering the Army again in 1861, not heretofore made public, with which you are familiar?"

"After the failure of Captain Grant as a wood-hauler to the St. Louis market he moved to Galena, where his younger brother, Orvil, was in charge of his father's leather and hide store, where he became an assistant. A representative of a New York leather house told me he happened to be in the store one night when the Captain asked Orvil for \$5. Orvil was in command then, and gave him \$3, with the remark that he had no use for \$5. The Captain, like a good soldier, quietly submitted to the dictation of his superior. Soon after, Captain Grant was asked to assist in the organization of the Illinois troops, and Governor Yates offered him the command of a regiment. He stopped in Indianapolis, on his way to Columbus, O., where he told me he was going to ask Governor Dennison to give him command of an Ohio regiment, that being his native State. But Dennison declined. He returned to Illinois and took the regiment offered by Governor Yates. From that time forward, and until the close of the war, his star never set."

YELLOW FEVER FUND.

The following is a list of subscriptions in aid of yellow fever sufferers by the officers and enlisted men of Fort Gibson, I. T. (Co. K, 16th Infantry), and paid over to the chairman of the relief committee at Fort Gibson:

Capt. C. Rodney Layton, \$5; 1st Lieut. E. S. Ewing, \$5; Geo. H. Torney, A. Surg., U. S. A., \$3; Thomas Hills, H. S., U. S. A., \$2; John Hewitt, 1st Sergt., \$1; Charles Forber, \$2; Anonymous, 30 cts.; Henry Shannon, \$1; Charles Matthews, \$1; Thomas O'Day, 50 cts.; Thomas Quirk, \$1; Herman Kruger, 50 cts.; Thomas Malamy, 50 cts.; John Clifford, 50 cts.; Jacob Moore, \$1; Robt. H. Harrison, \$1; John Burke, \$1; John G. Hewitt, \$1; George Lavery, 50 cts.; Thomas Smith, 50 cts.; Charles H. Shrum, \$1; Henry G. McKinley, 25 cts.; Bryan B. Tully, 25 cts.; John P. Jones, 50 cts.; John Hermann, \$1; Martin Nolan, 50 cts.; J. R. Skinner, \$1.50; A. H. Beard, 50 cts.; F. H. Atkins, A. Surgeon, U. S. A., \$2. Total, \$35.80.

\$111.25 was contributed by the officers and enlisted men Battalion 9th Infantry and Veterinary Surgeon 3d Cavalry, in the field, Camp Devin, W. T. (Little Missouri River camp). The money was sent South through the Mayor of Omaha, Neb.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

Our correspondent who wrote us some time ago on the subject of the unequal distribution of extra duty pay, is reminded that this is a world of inequalities, and that we have abandoned the attempt to set so much as the Army right in this respect. For this reason we do not think it wise to publish his complaint, which should be addressed to some one having the power to remedy the injustice complained of.

S. M. asks: Can a married man of ordnance re-enlist? *Ans.*—The matter of re-enlistment is left to the discretion of commanding officers. The law does not prohibit the re-enlistment of married men.

CERAZO, COLORADO, is informed that we do not publish his communication for the reason that he is mistaken as to his fact, as he will see by the answer to N. O. S. published under this heading last week.

INQUIRY asks: What is the act by which the appointment to the grade of chaplain in the Army is prohibited for the present? *Answer.*—Sec. 13 of the Army Appropriation Bill, approved June 18, 1873, provides that all promotions or appointments in the Army, except those in the line of the Army "below the rank of captain," shall cease until after such report (that of the Committee on Army Reorganization) shall be made and acted upon by Congress. That report will probably be made this week. When it will be "acted upon by Congress" no one can say.

F. M. asks: 1. Do men enlisting in the Signal Service have an examination to go through before passing the doctor, and what kind of an examination is it? 2. What pay and allowance do enlisted men get? 3. Does an old soldier re-enlisting in the Signal Service within the limits draw continental service pay, and how much? 4. Has an old soldier any more chance of getting in the Signal Service than a man from civil life? *Answer.*—1. Yes; in spelling, hand writing, arithmetic and geography. 2. This varies according to the location, and character of duties and length of service, from \$18.16 to \$73.16 for privates, to \$30.37 and \$99.37 for sergeants. The lowest is at a military post and the highest at Washington. There is extra duty pay of 35 cents. With the lowest pay quarters and rations are given, and at all

places medical attendance and medicines. 3. All signal corps men are enlisted men of the Army, and their service counts as such. 4. An old soldier if qualified ought to have the advantage over a civilian.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: I see in the issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of November 23 that you, under the heading "Answers to Correspondents," reply to M. G. H.'s inquiry as to how the sentinel on No. 1 Post should cry out after halting the officer of the day, as follows: Simply, "corporal of the guard No. 1." Now, this decision of yours is not in accordance with the printed instructions for the officer of the day at West Point, nor a decision I received from Gen. Upton under date of September 18, who says that "the sentinel should cry out corporal of the guard, officer of the day," and he thinks it is the custom of the service. I know it is the custom at West Point. The question we answered was not "how the sentinel of No. 1 Post should cry out after halting the officer of the day," but how he should cry out when he halts the officer of the day, after challenging at night.

H. B. W.—We can send you New System of Sword Exercise with a Manual of the Sword for Officers on receipt of \$2.

A. F. P., Fort Missoula, M. T., asks if the left hand is used by a file when receiving his piece from an inspecting officer? *Answer.*—No.

J. J. F., Angel Island, Cal., asks: I. The company being in column of fours at a halt, would it be proper to give the command (1) forward, (2) column left about, (3) march, instead of the commands (1) forward, (2) column left, (3) march, and (1) column left, (2) march? II. The company being in line at a halt, would it be proper to give the command (1) fours right, (2) march, and at the first command to caution the right four to wheel to the right about? *Answer.*—I. Forward, column left, march; and column left, march, are the correct orders. II. This caution is given in breaking by the right of company to the rear into column, par. 428, Tactics.

T. G. J., Montgomery, Ala., writes: 1. In the School of the Soldier (Upton, ed. 1877, p. 48) the squad having their piece at the shoulder, just after discharging team, is there any command by which the officer can bring the men back to the standing position and throw out the cartridges without first reloading? 2. The men having fired and pieces still at the shoulder, would the command "recover arms" be permissible in any event? 3. Would it be allowable, while the men are in this position, to give the command "carry arms"? Some seem to think that as a "carry" could only be executed by rising, that such a command would be proper in "fire-kneeling," when the officer wished the squad to rise without loading. *Answer.*—1. The command "draw cartridge" (par. 103, Tactics) could be used, if necessary, before the order "rise." 2. No. 3. No; at the command "rise" the carry is resumed without further orders.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The *Critic*, in its National Guard column, under the title of "Inspection," says: We have been asked the question, "Whether or no, when a battalion is in line as prescribed in first three lines of par. 816, page 337, Upton's Tactics, and the commanding officer desires to prepare it for inspection, and it breaks into column of companies, the companies are dressed to the right, or left?" We have decided that the battalion breaks into column of companies, as prescribed by par. 433 of the same Tactics, and that the dress of the companies is to the left. This has been disputed, parties raising the point that the dress is to the right, and we are asked to submit it to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. Will the *JOURNAL* do us the favor to answer, and oblige us and these much mistaken officers? *Answer.*—The *Critic* is correct. The movement is executed as provided by par. 433, Tactics. We would also invite the attention of the officers disputing the *Critic's* decision to para. 433 and 434, Tactics.

J. M. G., asks: Can I enlist in the Navy as a landsman? I have never been in the Navy or Army. Where have they recruiting offices for the Navy? *Answer.*—Landsmen are not enlisted as such in the Navy, except as they may be especially desired for particular ships. Seamen and others are enlisted as wanted at the rendezvous in the several Navy-yards.

ARTILLERIAN asks: Where can I procure a copy of latest revised U. S. A. Regulations? What is a General Order? What is a Special Order? Give a brief synopsis of what should be considered a General or Special Order. *Ans.*—A copy of the revised Army Regulations of 1863 (the latest) can be found at most of the old book stores. Andlun, No. 1424 F street, Washington, can furnish one. General Orders announce whatever it may be important to make known to the whole command. They announce the time and place of issue and payment; hours for roll calls and duties; the number and kind of orders, and the times when they shall be relieved; police regulations, and the prohibitions required by circumstances and localities; returns to be made, and their forms; laws and regulations for the Army; promotions and appointments; eulogies or censures to corps or individuals, or any thing else that the entire command should be made acquainted with. Special Orders are such as do not concern the troops generally, and need not be published to the whole command; such as relate to the march of some particular corps, the establishment of some post, the detaching of individuals, the granting of requests, etc., etc.

J. H. C. writes: Please inform me whether the *Portsmouth* is still at Havre, France, and if she will sail for Norfolk, Va., or New York city? *Answer.*—The *Portsmouth* left Madrid on the 14th of November and is daily expected in New York.

GRADUATE OF PHARMACY writes: In the *JOURNAL* of June 15 last, there appeared under the head of "Congress," a paragraph which stated that the bill "authorizing the appointment of apothecaries as warrant officers in the Navy" had passed. Now, as we always rely upon the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* for authentic naval news, will you have the kindness to accord answers to the following questions, viz.: Has the bill been finally approved of, and when will it come into operation? No. The statement in the *JOURNAL* was that it passed the House, and this was correct. It was not acted on by the Senate. The chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in his annual report, recommends its passage. Will existing apothecaries receive warrants without examination? It is impossible to say, as the proposed bill is somewhat indefinite. It says apothecaries shall hereafter be warrant officers, which would seem at once to make all apothecaries in the service warrant officers. It further says no person shall be appointed an apothecary who has not been examined and found qualified by a board of naval medical officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy. It is clear that no appointment could be made after the passage of the act, without examination. The question might arise, whether those already appointed were properly qualified, and whether they should not be examined before being warranted. To which class of men, i. e., enlisted men or citizens, will warrants as apothecaries be in future given, and what qualifications will be required? A recent regulation of the Department requires apothecaries to be enlisted and then appointed. If they are made warrant officers, the regulation as to enlistment would be annulled, as officers are not enlisted. The appointments could therefore be made from either enlisted men or citizens. The qualifications requisite would depend on what the naval medical board deemed essential. Qualifications and recommendations being favorable, would a warrant be given to a man, at present holding the appointment of apothecary, who is an alien, and who is anxious to become a naturalized citizen? Sec. 1478, Revised Statutes, provides that "officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens of the United States." An alien could not apparently be an officer in the Navy.

GENERAL TREVINO, the commander on the Mexican side of the line, visited Fort Duncan, Wednesday, Dec. 4. He was met at the river by a company of cavalry and escorted to the post, where he was received with music and salutes of artillery. A ball in his honor was also given.

C. E. S. MACDONALD publishes in the California papers, an open letter to General Sherman on the subject of his pet scheme for organizing the Indians as soldiers, "in sufficient numbers to protect our frontiers, on the same principle as France with the Algerines, and England with the Sepoys."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

The proposed plan for the reorganization of the National Guard of the several States on the basis of a "National Militia" has been already well canvassed as to its merits and demerits; its general form is approved in the majority of cases, although the variety of suggestions and modifications have been such as to almost completely reconstruct the original plan. The preliminary question of the constitutionality of the plan is discussed in the following paper on this subject from Major D. B. Williamson, Judge-advocate 3d New York Brigade, which presents to the readers of the JOURNAL some points well worthy of consideration:

"Among the many objects to which a wise and free people find it necessary to direct their attention, that of providing for their safety seems to be the first."

So solicitous are they of their safety that, in the words of Hamilton, "The violent destruction of life and property incident to war, the continual effort and alarm attendant on a state of continual danger, will compel nations the most attached to liberty to resort, for repose and security, to institutions which have a tendency to destroy their civil and political rights. To be more safe they at length become willing to run the risk of being less free."

A sense of great insecurity prevails in our country, and we are running that risk. There is less danger to be apprehended, however, here from the disorderly classes than elsewhere, for education is more diffused, property is more general, and the people make the laws under which they live; but, in the language of the Federalist, "the idea of governing at all times by the simple force of the law, has no place but in the reveries of those political doctors whose sagacity disdains the admonitions of experimental instruction."

The alarm created by the disasters of the riots of July, 1877, with their immense destruction of property and loss of valuable lives, together with the knowledge that the same causes which produced those results continue to exist and are likely to increase with the growth of the country and the accessions to population, particularly in commercial centres, tend to make us seek to provide some means of greater safety for the future. Many do not stop to consider whether the remedy suggested is in accordance with the spirit of our institutions or in compliance with constitutional provisions. By some, an increase of the Federal Army is urged, without reflecting whether there is a lawful method by which such a force can be made available. By others, a more perfect militia system is favored, and various measures for its improvement are recommended, without considering whether the plans proposed are in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

In order to determine what plan should be adopted to suppress domestic violence, it is necessary to consider our form of government, and ascertain whether there is not, within constitutional limits, sufficient inherent strength in our system to overcome the organized efforts of the lawless. I claim that there is, but if such should not be the fact, then change our form of government; so long as we retain it, we should live up to its principles.

The several States, being independent sovereignties, having reserved to themselves respectively all powers not delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution, or prohibited by it to them, have granted to Congress certain powers.

"To raise and support armies."

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training of the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The States have thus conferred upon the General Government the right to maintain a Regular Army and to call forth the militia for the purposes above mentioned and for none other.

Now, the militia of a country, according to Webster, "are the able bodied men organized into companies, etc., and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other times left to pursue their usual occupations."

If domestic violence exists in our State, the President of the United States cannot order the Federal Army into that State to quell it, unless "on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened)." Nor can he call forth the militia of that State, nor of any other State, to quell it, for they can only be used by the Federal Government to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and the particular disturbance may not come within the scope of those three classes.

If the Federal Government should, perchance, have no need of the militia of the country for Federal purposes, Congress might not pass laws, or might repeal all existing laws, providing for organizing, arming and disciplining the same, and thus the States would be left without a military organization, unless they establish one of their own.

As every country has the right to maintain an armed force to protect the lives and property of its citizens, so have the several States, unless inhibited by the Constitution.

That instrument provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, . . . keep troops." As the use of regular troops is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, it would not be wise, at least for the present, for the different States to invoke that consent. The Constitution, however, provides without qualification, that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Consequently the States have the right to arm and equip their own militia, and it is their duty to make ample provision for rendering them efficient to meet any and every emergency.

As the necessity seems to exist for the maintenance of an armed force in each State, and as each State has the right to organize, arm and equip the militia of its own, it is eminently proper that there should be a convention of militia officers, to confer upon the best scheme to perfect this organization in every State.

The State of New York has already an established, uniformed militia called a "National Guard," and it is very desirable, for the benefit of all, that each of the other States of this Union should follow her example, and through their several legislatures improve the system of their citizen soldiery. It is of the greatest importance to the whole country, that each State be prepared to quell all disturbances that may arise within its own borders.

DAVID B. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Judge-Advocate, 3d Brig., 1st Div., N. G. S. N. Y.

ELVENTH NEW YORK (CITY).—In compliance with brigade orders this regiment was assembled at its armory, Centre Market, on December 10, for review and inspection by Brig.-Gen. Vilmar. The quarters of the regiment are totally inadequate for the execution of review and inspection, and it required considerable management even to form the regiment. In order therefore to save every inch of room a guard was placed at the door with instructions to prevent the entrance of all civilians. This guard was composed of two men, one of whom wore a single chevron on each sleeve and was its commandant. The guard, or rather the one chevroned commandant, obeyed orders to a certain extent, but in a most insulting manner. It was, however, noticed that any friend of Co. K was immediately passed, and as Co. K or Capt. Fleishman was the apparent counterparty, those who had been refused admission in the first instance returned and with the use of the talisman were allowed entrance. It would be well if the next time a guard is placed at the door of this regiment that a capable sergeant be placed in charge if an officer cannot be spared. There were fully 300 men in the small drill room, and it was no wonder that both officers and men were badly con-

fused in the company formations. At 8:20 adjutant's call was sounded and the ten companies equalized in twelve front straggled into line as best they could. The color line was established in the centre of the room, and ere the formation the colonel was compelled to move back the guides to allow the right and left companies to find place. The formation was for dress parade, and during the "sound off" the men were very unsteady, heads and hands being moved, and much talking going on. The manual was very poor, and not equal to the work at battalion drill. At the conclusion of the manual, and without dismissing the parade, the colonel closed ranks and ordered a rest. At 8:30 the general arrived, his appearance being greeted with cheers and pounding of muskets. Order being obtained, the command was formed for review, the line extending around the four sides of the room. The ceremony in line was poor, men unsteady, and file-closers laughing and inattentive. The passage was about what might be expected from the numbers and size of the room. In the column of fours the men were huddled together, while after forming company fronts they were unsteady and the marching very poor. The colonel worked with might and main to make everything run smooth, but without avail. The less said about the passage the better. After reforming line, companies were broken for inspection, Maj. Scott, brigade inspector, making a cursory examination of the men. A few more movements, and the close of the dress parade, begun as the opening ceremony, closed the exercises of the evening. As a whole it cannot be said that the 11th was benefited nor the general edified with the manoeuvres of the evening. Had the regiment secured, as it might have done, the State Arsenal something might have been accomplished; as it was, both officers, men, and spectators were dissatisfied with the general result of the evening.

TWELFTH NEW YORK (CITY).—The acting first sergeant of Co. G turned over the company, sixteen files, to Capt. Chas. I. McGowan, at the armory, on Tuesday evening, December 10, for company drill. The formation of the company was remarkably slow, the sergeant repeatedly hesitating ere giving his orders as if in doubt as to their correctness. On reaching the main hall, the first half hour of the drill was devoted to the Manual of Arms and loadings and firings. The Manual as a rule was good, showing that the men were carefully instructed in the several motions, the hands being moved in unison, the cadence well preserved, and but for the ducking of heads at the right shoulder this manual might be pronounced excellent. The loadings were not so good, showing considerable rustiness; the firings, however, by company, rank, file, and the oblique were all in good shape, and commendable. In the marching, column of fours, right and left and by the flank, the step was excellent, time being correct, distances and augments properly cared for. After these marches, on right and left into line were executed. The first effort was spoiled by a blunder of the right sergeant, who with the first four performed a right front into line; the rear four, too, although hearing and of course understanding the order, followed suit, neatly executing the turn. The movement by the left was well done, the fours coming up in quick succession, halting at the proper distance and dressing in good shape. After reforming column of fours, the captain for the second time ordered on right into line; but again was the movement ignored by the right sergeant and first four and the front into line was executed. There could be no excuse for this second blunder, and this sergeant should have been soundly rated. The marching, company front, was in the main good; there, however, is too much tendency to the lock step. The men should be cautioned that the distance between ranks is facing distance. At half-past nine the company was turned over to the sergeant for dismissal, his first order being by the right flank instead of right face. On reaching the lower floor and facing to the front he ordered stack arms from the carry and with bayonets unfixed. The order of course was not obeyed, but there was considerable tendency in the ranks to laugh outright at the sergeant, his repeated blunders causing him to lose the respect of the men. After some hesitancy the bayonets were fixed, arms stacked, and the command dismissed. The quarters of Co. G are perhaps the handsomest in the armory of the 12th. The walls are painted and frescoed and adorned with handsome pictures, the lockers are covered with red morocco leather, the floor is polished to the highest finish, while looking glasses, lambskins and lace curtains complete the adornment. The taste displayed is well worthy of praise. The company received this room, bare, all the beautifying and adornments being at the expense of the men.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK (CITY).—This regiment assembled at its armory on December 5, in fatigue uniform, with overcoats, for inspection and review by Brig.-Gen. Ward. At 8:20 the command, equalized in nine companies sixteen files front, was formed for drill in a very handsome manner, the only error being the ignoring of par. 181, Tactics. The drill was opened with the Manual of Arms, only fairly performed, while several of the guides executed the charge bayonet at the command. The unfixed bayonet was splendid. In marching column of fours the step was slow and ragged, the cadence being from 100 to 102 to the minute. On a left about this step was increased to 106; the distances, however, were most excellently preserved. In marching company front and wheeling the men steadiest, step improved, and the wheelings, with exception of first company whose left guide would gain ground to the rear instead of taking the 9 inch step, excellent. After reforming column of fours, repeated changes were made by the flank of divisions and sub-divisions all in fine form, while the formation of wings and advance was indeed splendid. The drawback to the movements was the slowness of the step. After a short rest, the colonel ordered "fix bayonet" and "rear open order, omitting, however, the command "prepare for review." Gen. Ward was the reviewing officer, and during the passing around the line the command looked splendid, solid and steady, not a head, hand or foot being moved. The passage was on the Austen-Morris principle, and was only marred by the want of space, the companies crowding on the reviewing officer. The marching, alignments, and salutes could hardly be excelled. The passage was repeated in double time, and the command having been formed in column of fours after passing the reviewing officer in the first instance, the companies instead of forming to the front by a "four left" executed a "front into line." The result may be imagined; the guides reumusing at the double time, the flank guides were compelled of a necessity to take up the "run," and a rather bad mixture was the result. At the close of the review the companies were broken for inspection, Col. Porter, as of old, closely scanning each man. It is needless to say that every overcoat and belt was in proper condition, the men knowing from past experience that any dereliction would be dealt with then and there. At the close of the inspection the command was dismissed.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The fifth annual Creedmoor reception of the 23d Brooklyn held on December 10 was perhaps the most brilliant yet given by the regiment. Notwithstanding the violent storm of the day the armory was filled to repletion at an early hour; and when the opening ceremony—the march by the team of

1878—was called there was barely standing room in the space allotted to spectators. At 8 o'clock prompt Adjutant Frothingham marched his team to the firing point on the main floor, and the sixty rounds were sent in without intermission, culminating in a victory for the adjutant with 3 5 5 4—21 out of the possible 25 points. Without loss of time the floor was cleared, and the regiment, eight commands, sixteen files front, in their handsome full dress of grey and gold, were formed for review. As the battalion was turned over to Col. R. C. Ward the guests of the evening, Brig.-Gen. Stephen R. Smith, commanding Connecticut N. G., and staff, entered the hall amid the plaudits of the spectators, and without delay "prepare for review" was ordered by the colonel. This ceremony in line was simply perfect, while the march past, considering the limited space, was magnificent. The ranks were well closed, alignments and step perfect, while the salutes were well timed and graceful. At the close of the review the battalion was dismissed, to be reformed for dress parade, this time with unequalized fronts, in order that the full strength of the command might be witnessed. The formation was rapid and without error, while the execution of the Manual of Arms was fully up to the standard expected from the regiment. If the review was perfect, this dress parade was the perfection of perfect; every man felt his responsibility, and it was no wonder that unstinted praise was lavished on the command. Previous to the first sergeant's reports, Capt. W. G. Burton, I. R. P., called to the front and centre the 211 officers and men entitled to the marksman's badge for the year 1878, and on Brig.-Gen. I. L. Beebe, commanding 11th Brigade, delivered the pleasing duty of presenting them. There were 18 entitled to four bars, 32 to three bars, 53 to two bars, and the remainder 108 were winners for the first time. Gen. Beebe also presented the team badge to Adjutant Frothingham, as also the Oliver medal, for the highest aggregate score in the four military matches in the fall meeting at Creedmoor. The parade was then dismissed, and the floor cleared for dancing, in which one and all, young and old, enjoyed themselves to their hearts content.

TENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE (SYRACUSE).—The following report of Maj. Fred. B. Chapman, I. R. P., 10th N. Y. Brigade, is valuable as demonstrating what can be accomplished in rifle practice by officers who take pains to thoroughly instruct their men. It also shows how a regiment will stand where this instruction is neglected both in drill and in camp:

HEADQUARTERS 10TH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 20, 1878.
Brig.-General Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector Rifle Practice, N. Y.

GENERAL: In one-half of the brigade, the attention given to rifle practice has been general and enthusiastic, and the results are very satisfactory; in the other half it has received very little attention. Separate Troop C still keeps up its previously earned high reputation and success in shooting, and its record of 34 marksmen out of a membership of 54 (63 per cent.) is one of which we are proud, and shows what can be accomplished when officers are interested in rifle practice, and instruct their men. They very wisely went into encampment at the 6th Division Rifle Range, where they had abundant opportunity to practice.

The 6th regiment of Auburn has established a fine record as a shooting regiment, and has qualified 150 marksmen out of a membership of 377. This regiment has the good fortune of having officers who are riflemen, and a colonel who is strongly interested in shooting, and so has had opportunities to practice under proper instruction. Commencing early in the season with armory drills and target practice, a general interest was developed which made the men eager for a chance to qualify. This regiment sent a team to the fall meeting at Creedmoor, winning the third prize in the Gung Gun Match, and holding prominent positions in the other matches; also to the fall meeting of the 6th Division Rifle Association, where they won the second prize. Two companies entered for the Nevada Badge, and Co. A of Moravia won it with so fine a score as to have the former holders protest against it as being an impossibility. I suggest, therefore, that at future competitions for this badge the State furnish scorers and markers, and leave the inspectors of rifle practice free to attend to their proper duties, and prevent complaints that scoring is done by interested parties.

The 51st regiment has, I regret to say, paid very little attention to rifle practice. This is owing to the lack of interest among its officers, who regard it as a sort of pastime outside of the duties of a soldier. There is ample material in the regiment to give it a good figure of merit, and the number of men who have been led by their personal interest in shooting, to qualify, is suggestive of what could have been accomplished had the whole command been given chances to practice under systematic instruction. There has been no armory instruction or target practice—they have taken down the armory target—and no systematic class practice has been had. With the facilities afforded by the fine range of the 6th Division Rifle Association, at their command, there is no reason why every company should not have been put through the prescribed course of rifle practice. They sent a team to Creedmoor for the first time this fall, and should feel encouraged to do it again, by the position in which they placed themselves.

The proficiency in the use of the rifle, which has now been acquired so generally among the National Guard, makes the score requisite for qualifying as a marksman, a low one; and as there are many who qualify on high scores, it seems to me that it would be a just recognition of such skill, and an incentive to greater proficiency if the Marksman's Badge, won by 40 and over, should be made of some differently colored metal, or nickel plated instead of gilt. I am, very respectfully yours,
FRED. B. CHAPMAN,
Major and I. R. P., 10th Brigade.

FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK (AUBURN).—Captain Daniel D. Anthony, Inspector Rifle Practice 49th New York, makes the following report of the shooting of the regiment during the past year:

AUBURN, N. Y., November 15, 1878.
Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector Rifle Practice, N. G. S. N. Y.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, consolidated report of rifle practice of the 49th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., for the year 1878. It affords me pleasure to report a continued and growing interest on the part of officers and men of this command, toward perfecting themselves in this branch of the service. This regiment went into camp at Sheldrake, N. Y., Aug. 19, remaining seven days, and giving me an opportunity to take a large portion of the command through the regular course of class firing, as prescribed in "Wingate's Manual."

By having a sufficient number of targets erected, establishing a rigid system of discipline at the firing points, careful "coaching" by old experienced team men, etc., I was enabled to work the men rapidly through the different classes, and thereby keep up their interest and zeal, and make them eager and anxious to win the "marksman badge." The experience of every officer in this regiment is that our one week's encampment tended greatly to enhance its efficiency in every respect, and I would respectfully urge that every proper means be used to make encampments more general throughout the State.

If ammunition can be furnished for the short range rifles forwarded us last winter, much good might be done in armory practice this winter, by practicing men who still remain in the 3d class. Very respectfully,
DANIEL D. ANTHONY,
Capt. and I. R. P., 49th Reg't, N. G. S. N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The first review and inspection of the major portion of the new 4th Brigade was held at Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, Governor Hartranft reviewing and Adj.-Gen. Latta inspecting the troops. The brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. James A. Beaver, and there were present of it the 10th, 14th, and 18th regiments of Infantry, and Kasp's Light Battery. The remainder of the brigade will be inspected at Tyrone on the 10th inst. The review was ordered for 10 A. M. at West Liberty, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and the Infantry were promptly on hand, although some companies of the 10th Reg't travelled about 100 miles to be present. Over an hour was consumed in waiting the arrival of

the battery. On the arrival of this command it was posted on the left of the infantry, which was already formed, and remained parked during the review in line. The manual was fair and the men remarkably steady when it is considered that many of them had been enlisted within a very few days preceding the review. Owing to the unevenness of the ground and the fact that it was muddy from recent rains the passage in review was, generally speaking, very poor. The saluting was an improvement on that of former years, but was open to a great deal of criticism. In fact, many of the officers need instruction in the manual of the sword. The commander of the battery should inspect his mounted non-commissioned officers and guidons to salute. The colors of the 18th regiment failed to salute. After the passage the infantry reformed line quickly and the review was properly terminated. The battery wandered off to another part of the field and apparently dropped out of the notice of the reviewing officer.

The brigade was next marched to Hilland avenue, a broad well paved street, where the inspection and muster took place. The 10th regiment has not yet been provided with the new State uniform, the companies appearing in the dress worn by them as independent organizations. The regiment was quickly and carefully inspected and early dismissed that the companies might reach their respective quarters before Sunday.

An intermission was taken for dinner. The Commissary Department furnished no rations to the enlisted men, nor were they ordered to provide themselves with rations, excepting in the case of the 18th regiment, and as a consequence they straggled about East Liberty obtaining such food as the saloons and cheap restaurants afforded, and in many instances partaking freely of the beverages sold.

After a delay of about two hours the inspection was proceeded with. The 18th regiment was first inspected. Col. Guthrie and Adj. Wilkins were temporarily absent, and after waiting some time for their return Major Aull was ordered to take command. The men were very slow in falling in and taking the arms, which had been stacked in line, so much so that even after the inspection had commenced men were noticed crowding into the ranks. When the field, staff, and colors were ordered to the front neither field nor staff put in an appearance. As the colors were brought up by a lieutenant specially detailed for the purpose, and who was as ignorant of his duties as an officer well could be. The band next marched to the head of the regiment, but was unceremoniously hustled to the rear. These little preliminaries having been disposed of Gen. Latta (waiving a general inspection of the regiment) inspected the color guard. During the inspection of the first company the colonel and adjutant arrived, and the former then proceeded to inspect the companies, inspecting with sword drawn. Gen. Latta handled nearly all the pieces, and the impression prevailed that he was satisfied with their condition. The new uniforms did not fit very well, but this was possibly and probably owing to the fact that no opportunity was afforded to fit them, they having arrived only a few hours previous to the inspection.

The muster was conducted by officers of the Governor's staff, and showed the following totals present, including band, members of which are assigned to the different companies: Eight companies—16 officers, 347 enlisted men; total present, 363.

While the 18th were being inspected the officers of the 14th were collecting their men, but even with this advantage it was fully ten minutes after the colonel gave the command "fall in arms" before the ranks were broken. The "attention" was very poor, many of the men handling and rubbing or cleaning their pieces without rebuke from the officers. It was also noticed that many of the line officers gave orders with their swords in the scabbard, forgetting that "all commands to troops under arms are given with the sword drawn." As the inspecting officers approached the companies were promptly wheeled into column, but a short conflict of opinion between the colonel and lieutenant-colonel ensued as to which flank the companies should be dressed to. The field and staff came promptly to the front, and Adjutant Howe marched his efficient color guard up in line style. Gen. Latta dispensed with the general inspection and proceeded at once to examine the arms. They were mostly found in good condition. In the manual of inspection arms, excepting Companies A and F, considerable unsteadiness was noticed. The uniforms at very considerate and the regiment as an entire procession presented a very fair appearance. As the review of the services of Colonel Gray for some weeks, caused by a periodical breaking out of a wound received at Fair Oaks, it is plain to see that considerable hard work has been done by the field and line officers. The muster showed the following totals present: Eight companies, 23 officers, 368 enlisted men; total 391.

The battery was inspected last, and judging from the haste of Gen. Latta to get through with it it did not make a very favorable impression on him. The carriages were bunched together in the street and the cannoneers were formed in single rank in their rear, with revolvers drawn. Where the authority for this formation is found would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. The officers had their sabres in the scabbard, and as the inspector approached, Capt. Walker saluted with the hand as an enlisted man. As the inspector passed down the line each man snatched his pistol, and all, judging from the manner in which they laughed and talked, looked on the whole ceremony as a good joke. After the inspection the captain returned pistols by the command "close holster," and then marched the men to the pieces by other commands equally unknown to the tactics. No inspection of the harness, carriages, guns, or contents of the armor chests was held. Why the State supports this battery at an expense of \$1,200 per annum and cost of horse hire is a mystery. The drivers are hired with the horses, and, stirred up by the greatest variety of cast-off uniforms, year after year, spend the inspection day in getting drunk and making themselves an unmitigated nuisance to all with whom they are thrown in contact. As to the cannoneers it may be fairly presumed that they know nothing of the drill, and this from the fact that not a single requirement of the tactics at inspection was complied with. Had "action front" and "limber rear," "piece reverse," been attempted, the inspection would have to have been postponed till such time as the officers and men could learn to execute the commands. The muster showed three officers and thirty-three enlisted men present. How this battery can be retained in service in the face of the law requiring a minimum of 50 enlisted men is a mystery for which an explanation will be eagerly looked for in the forthcoming Adjutant-General's report.

As this was the first appearance of Gen. Beaver (who lives at Belmont) in command of the brigade considerable interest was manifested by officers and men in all his sayings and doings, and it must be said that he made a most favorable impression on all. Two slight mistakes in giving commands at the review in line were scored against him, but are perhaps apologized for by the fact that he has not recently exercised any active command of troops. If he will devote himself and staff to imparting instruction to the officers of his brigade, and introducing and enforcing discipline, he can have the largest and most efficient brigade in the State. The officers are willing, and for the most part competent, although a strict border of inspection would undoubtedly drop some of them, and as to enlisted men there is no lack of good material already in the ranks, with plenty of recruits obtainable.

In the article on the parade of the 1st Brigade, last week, after saying that the "forward" was sounded, we stated that the Colonel of the 1st regiment was evidently not prepared for the "forward" that order not having been given. It should have read "the order" companies right wheel, not having been given. The fault in the marching of the Philadelphia troops should be remedied. We know by experience that there is nothing more fatiguing than compelling men to march in a short and constrained step. No one is more responsible for bad marching than drum corps and band leaders, and their attention should be called to it, by commanders of all the organizations.

We spoke of visiting company armories. In battalion drills mistakes are frequently left uncorrected by the commanding officer, from the mistaken kindness of not wishing to do so before the assembled audience, or from an idea that it will not be noticed. We propose, therefore, this winter to particularly criticize company drills, solely with the idea of aiding officers and men who aim at proficiency in attaining their object.

The 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania showed an improvement, mainly in three points: absence of independent companies indirectly brought about by the new law; more soldierly appearance due to the law changing the uniform from the fancy trappings formerly allowed to the United States fatigue, a uniform that carries with it a moral power and idea of readiness for battle, which no other possession—this was proved by the respect

shown to the 20th regiment during riots of 1877; and also on the increase of enthusiasm manifested by the rank and file.

One name has been prominently mentioned for appointment as major-general, but perhaps not in official circles, which would, without a doubt, be received by all with the greatest satisfaction; a name which carries with it no political partisanship, but military ability, and a war record second to none. We refer to General Gregg.

With the inauguration of Gov. Hoyt will come the appointment of an adjutant-general. If possible, he should be a West Point graduate. The prosperous condition of military affairs in Connecticut, with two successive adjutant-generals, both graduates, leaves no room to doubt the success which would follow such an appointment. Among the names mentioned in connection with this office is that of the present incumbent; a second soldier of the late war, now in New York, who, it is said, has been asked to accept, but declined.

Another one mentioned is a general lately in command of one of the divisions, upon whom more than any one else (although none perhaps came out scathless) rests the chief discredit of the Pittsburgh failure. Whether justly or not it is not our purpose to discuss; but certainly Gov. Hoyt will not make the mistake of appointing one whose errors, to say the least, were so conspicuous.

The appointment of Colonel Stanley Woodward is mentioned. His appointment as adjutant-general, with that of Gen. Gregg for major-general, would awaken an enthusiasm which no other appointments could and would secure, not only the moral and pecuniary support of the best of our citizens, but the active support of soldiers and others who could not now be induced or hired to have anything to do with the militia.

COMMENTARY.—The following is the result of muster in the 3d regiment at the recent muster and inspection of the National Guard in this State:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	3	4	12	3	4	14	14
Company A.....	3	40	43	3	39	42	60
Company B.....	3	35	38	3	34	37	64
Company C.....	3	40	43	3	39	42	65
Company D.....	3	31	34	3	30	33	67
Company E.....	3	31	34	3	30	33	77
Company F.....	3	29	32	3	28	31	56
Company G.....	3	43	46	3	42	45	57
Company H.....	3	23	26	3	22	25	41
Company I.....	3	40	43	3	39	42	63
Company K.....	3	43	46	3	42	45	52
Total.....	35	384	399	35	304	309	638

Per cent. present 65.63.

The number of marksmen qualifying in 3d regiment the past season is 108; average score 32.62; per cent. of possible score 63. In the 1st regiment 88 marksmen qualified; average score 31.50; per cent. of possible score 61.50. In the 2d regiment 30 marksmen qualified; average score 30.00; per cent. of possible score 60.00.

OHIO.—The Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati has rejected an ordinance to rent a suitable hall for armory purposes. The Legislature of 1878 passed a law requiring towns and cities to furnish armories for the troops organized within their limits, which law was construed by the Attorney-General to mean an order to furnish a store room for arms, in accordance with the definition of "armory" by Noah Webster. During 1876-7 this law was so amended as to explicitly call for armories and drill rooms. Since then it has generally been observed throughout the State, and some organizations have been furnished more than the law really required. In Cincinnati a different state of affairs exists. Owing to what is known as the Burn's law the city is not allowed to incur any expense without having the funds on hand to meet it; and, as may be readily supposed, the amount of the general fund "not otherwise appropriated" is too insignificant after satisfying the "rings" to afford the expense of an armory. Though various modes have been attempted, the only one likely to succeed to the fullest extent is to secure the passage of this winter by the Legislature of a law authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds for the purpose of building an armory. This is more certain of success, because it interests contractors, etc., who will if possible secure its passage.

The board of examination, to ascertain the qualifications of new officers for their positions, appointed by the Governor some time ago, has not yet been heard from, although the three months' grace allowed officers has in a number of instances expired.

CALIFORNIA.—Cos. B, C and E, right wing of the 1st Infantry, had a battalion drill at Horticultural Hall on November 28, under Col. Woodhams. Eight o'clock was the hour mentioned in the order for assembly, but it was eight minutes past eight when Co. C marched in, followed three minutes later by Cos. B and E. Co. C was commanded by Lieut. Templeton, Lieut. Le Breton absent; Cos. B and E respectively in charge of Capt. Dickinson and Burns. Co. E was without lieutenants, Co. B having Lieut. Selleck, who was put in charge of the fourth company created by detail from the other three. It is repeatedly noticed that lieutenants are always ordered to attend battalion drills, but after reporting are excused by the colonel, or excuse themselves, and become spectators with their lady friends in the galleries. Perhaps the colonel considers they will absorb more military knowledge as observers of than as participants in the wing drills. Line was formed and the battalion turned over to the colonel at twenty minutes past eight. The adjutant economized space, by making a line cut out to the center, in the ceremony of turning out to the command. The drill commenced with the manual in closed ranks, fairly done, but with too much back to the order arms. The battalion, after being cautioned to step out promptly at the command, advanced in line, and on wheeling about by fours, the fourth company went into confusion, being evidently taken unawares. The color-sergeant remained in rear of the battalion during this movement, and the colonel failed to notice his disappearance from the front. Obviously the color sergeant was not his business, and had no reason to be there, excepting instruction. Change front on first company, the third company was too close, and the fourth crowded out by want of space. The movement was repeated on fourth company faced to the rear. The third company did not halt before wheeling about, and all the companies conspicuously failed to wheel towards the point of rest. Fours right followed, distances bad, and the step much too quick, the faint of the leading company, which has fallen into the stride of their gait captain. On right into line, succeeded, very well done, though the companies forgot to support arms after coming into line, an omission not noticed by the colonel. Backward guide centre was finely done, but the side step which followed was simply atrocious. Column of fours and column of companies break from the right to march to the left were well executed. As double column, fours left and right, the lieutenant commanding third company stood before his command deliberating what was meant, but finally retired to the interval between the companies, and allowed his senior to take command of the first division. The fourth company on closing was in considerable disorder. Line was formed by left into line wheel, right companies on left into line, first company went too far to the right, otherwise the movement was neatly executed. This was followed by a repetition of column of fours break, etc., finely done, succeeded by double column again, and completed by right into line wheel left companies on right into line, in which the second company lost distance and had to gain its place by a side step to the right. Fours right, same fault repeated, without correction, double column once more and deployment into line all finely executed. The men were then dismissed for a ten minutes intermission. During the cessation of the drill Lieut. Townsend was conspicuous on the floor socially shaking hands with and promenade arm in arm with the men of a company.

On forming line again the fourth company was late in getting into place. Centre forward, fours left and right, followed by right and left front into line, was well executed. Fours right, on right into line, centre forward, etc., repeated, and formation into line by fours left, right companies on left into line, were all finely done, except that Lieut. Selleck forgot to support

arms on coming into line, and the guides of the left companies erroneously came out, which brought forth a long explanation from the colonel, the only correction of a fault noticed during the drill. The movement was repeated without mistake. A series of manoeuvres were executed, principally repetitions, including marching by flank of subdivisions, all well done. Right of companies rear into column was finely executed, though the movement was marred by the blunder of the first company supporting arms, blindly imitated by all the others. The marching and wheeling in column of companies could not be excused. Left into line wheel, the guides did not stand fast, and the colonel on the completion of the movement forgot to command "guides post." After a few simple additional manoeuvres the companies were dismissed for dress parade. The line was promptly formed by three companies which stood at a support waiting for the dilatory Dickinson, who came leisurely on to the line without rebuke. The command was turned over by the adjutant this time in much better style than at first. The fourth company came down to an "order" with an awful "thud," and the first company was very unsteady, while the troop (consisting of three drummers) beat off. With these minor exceptions, the colonel with his coat unbuttoned, the ceremony was performed in the usual correct style of this regiment. The drill altogether was interesting and instructive, and the mistakes made were only in small things not noticeable to the ordinary spectator.

Co. D, 1st Infantry, N. G. C., last week elected a new captain, L. A. Allen, formerly first sergeant of the company. This company won the first prize for drill at the late State fair at Sacramento. Captain Allen will have to exert himself to maintain the reputation and standing of the company.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—MAJ. Edgar B. Jewett, I. R. P., and Maj. John A. Holloway, brigade inspector, 14th Brigade, have been chosen lieutenant-colonel and major of the 74th regiment Buffalo.

—CAPT. Wm. P. Walton's Co. F, 9th New York, will give its annual reception and hop on Christmas eve, December 24.

—THE reorganization of the Old Dominion Guard, Norfolk, Va., was celebrated on December 5 by a parade, review and grand banquet.

—CAPT. Henry B. Turner, Co. F, 7th New York, has announced his intention of retiring from command of the company and from the State service.

—IN Co. A, 7th New York, the following officers were chosen on December 6: Capt., Richard Allison, its late commandant; First Lieutenant, Thos. Vantine; Second Lieut., Wm. E. Hatfield.

—IN Co. B, 13th New York, Lieut. E. M. Smith, at present in command, and Capt. J. Fred. Ackerman, regimental I. R. P., are the prominent candidates for captain.

—THE Territory of New Mexico has an adjutant and quartermaster-general—Thos. S. Tucker. New Mexico has no militia organization, the adjutant-general's duty being simply to take care of some old records.

—Co. F, 4th New Jersey, held a grand reception at the armory, Jersey City, on December 6, during which the command gave an interesting exhibition of the movements of the School of the Company and the Manual of Arms. Capt. Shope is good reason to be proud of his command.

—THE regimental team contests in the 3d regiment California N. G. resulted in favor of the Wolf Tonne Guard, that team beating the Montgomery Guard in shooting off the ties. The Wolf Tonne carry the first medal, the Meagher the second, the Emmets the fourth; the third is unsettled.

—IF the 5th U. S. Artillery were required to expend even a small amount of ammunition in target practice their team would not have cut such a sorry figure at the tournament of the German Fusiliers, of Charleston, as reported in our last issue. Sixty-five out of the possible 150 is indeed a wretched showing.

—LIEUT. COL. W. H. Chaddock, 71st New York, has requested that the commission of Capt. E. J. Murfin, Co. E, be vacated for total neglect of duty, he not having reported to his command during the past six months or over. The company is in a sad plight; captain a total absentee; first lieutenant, although often present, rarely in uniform; and the hard and conscientious work of the Second Lieutenant, E. W. Rachao, counteracted by the carelessness and bad example of the senior officers. Was the company placed under the immediate direction of Lieut. Rachao there is yet hopes that it might be saved from complete disruption.

—AT the annual meeting of Co. F, 22d New York, the following civil officers were chosen for the year: President, Capt. H. Henneberger; Vice President, Sergt. John W. Jenkins; Recording Secretary, Albert Netzel; Corresponding Secretary, L. J. Linden; Treasurer, Dr. J. L. Oldham; Auditor, Capt. Henneberger.

—AT the annual meeting of Co. E, 22d New York, held December 4, Priv. Christen Hubkemeier was expelled for non-payment of dues and fines, and conduct unbecoming a soldier. The following civil officers have been elected for the year: President, H. W. Carey; Vice President, Wm. Maltbort; Treasurer, L. E. Maltbort; Secretary, B. Morganroth.

—THE Veteran Association of the 47th New York met December 5 at the regimental armory, Col. John W. Vandewater presiding. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of \$468. The following officers and trustees were elected: Col. John W. Vandewater; Lieut.-Col., Wm. Lamb; Major, R. P. Leitchbridge; Adjutant, Henry Hasler; Quartermaster, Hubbard Hendrickson; Paymaster, G. I. Totten; Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Porter; Commissary, Chas. W. Hughes; Capt., Wm. T. Allen, W. D. C. Reel, J. C. Rogers and E. W. Richardson.

—THE officers of the staffs of the 8th Division and 14th Brigade, with those of the 65th and 74th regiments, Cavalry and Separate Companies, Buffalo, N. Y., propose to establish a school for mutual instruction in military tactics. They are also willing to accept a limited number of gentlemen, who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of study. The class will meet one evening in each week, and will be under the charge of Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, acting division commander.

—THE 6th New York will drill at its armory, Essex Market, as follows: Right wing, Cos. A, D, H, B and F, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, and Monday, Dec. 16; left wing, Cos. G, E, C, I and K, on Thursday, Dec. 12, and Wednesday, Dec. 18. Battalion drill will be held at the State Arsenal on the following dates: Mondays, January 6 and 27; Mondays, February 10 and 24, in fatigue uniform; and on March 1, 1879, in full dress uniform. Assembly on each occasion at 7:45 p. m.

—THE headquarters and organizations throughout the State who have failed to make returns of the year's rifle practice, and those whose returns were sent back for correction, have been notified that unless they are received at once they are liable to be shut of the annual report and fail to receive their badges. The badges will all be issued this month.

—LIEUT. COL. Albert H. Rogers (late of the 47th Brooklyn) one of the gentlemen nominated by the officers for the position of colonel of the 9th New York, was one of the original members of the 47th; worked his way through the non-commissioned positions until, in 1862, he received his commission as first lieutenant, going with the regiment to the field with the regiment during the late war. In 1863 he was elected captain of Co. C, and retained command until 1867, when he was elected major; in 1870 he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the regiment that year, while Col. Austen was acting as brigadier-general. Col. Rogers remained in position as lieutenant-colonel until 1876 when he resigned. It has the earnest support of a large number of the 9th's officers. The election will probably take place Dec. 16, and as but two names are offered—Col. Rogers and Mr. Henry Clare—we sincerely trust that a colonel will be chosen, and that the officers will unanimously support the chosen candidate.

—THERE are now nearly 4,000 soldiers registered at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., and, owing to the want of room, it has been necessary to quarter them in the amusement building and other places that could be put into use. A new farm house is now about completed, which is a very neat and attractive structure.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made at Spezia with the Harvey sea torpedo.

ANOTHER volume of "The Duke of Wellington's Correspondence and Papers" is nearly ready for the press, for which it has been prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Coxon.

FAVORABLE reports are given of recent practice with the Harvey sea torpedo, in which improvements have been made. These include an improved plan of loading and exploding the charge, specially adapted to wet gun cotton, an electric arrangement, which will permit of the torpedo being fired either at will or by contact, using only a single platinum fuze and one core in the cable, an additional lever in order to make the contact-firing more certain when the torpedo is towed under the bottom of an enemy's ship, and other minor improvements, in cables, buoys, electric fixtures, etc.

THE officers of the Russian *Elat-Major* have arranged to hold a series of weekly conferences on the operations of the late war, in which the movements on both sides will be fully discussed.

THE prospect of a campaign in Afghanistan directs attention to the new Armstrong gun made to divide asunder by unscrewing near the trunnions, so as to admit of its being carried on two mules.

IT is stated that the French government has ordered at Creusot eight 100 ton guns, like those recently cast in Italy, for the coasting ironclads in course of construction.

IT is reported that the Russian government has given an order to a foreign firm for a large number of Gatling guns. Of these, fifty, of the improved Palmkrantz description, are for the Black Sea Fleet, and twenty for the cruisers now under construction in America.

THE works on the *Duilio* at Spezia have so far progressed as to enable a commencement to be made with fixing her armor. The plates weighed thirty tons each, and in order not to impair their power of resistance, and also to save labor, they have not been bored through, but each plate has been provided on its inner side with the corresponding borings for six screws of a diameter of four inches, serving for fixing the plate to the ship's sides. The outer armor of the *Duilio* requires sixty plates, weighing together about 2,000 tons. The inner plating, which is nearly completed, consists of plates nearly twelve inches thick, of a total weight of about 800 tons. The armor of the towers and the horizontal armor, consisting of three plates welded together of an aggregate thickness of nearly three inches, are not included in the above calculations. It is hoped that the *Duilio* may be ready for sea by next spring.

CAPTAIN PAGET and the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Penguin* gave a most delightful and enjoyable ball on the night of Nov. 14, at the residence of Captain H. Mallet, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Panama.

THE Admiralty have given orders for the supply of copies of Sir Sherston Baker's new edition of "Halleck's International Law" to British ships-of-war.

THE Emperor of Austria has despatched to Russia a number of decorations and medals, to be distributed among the officers and men of the regiments of which he is honorary chief who have distinguished themselves during the recent war.

TRIALS have been carried out at Portsmouth to ascertain the effect of a shot striking the air chamber of a Whitehead torpedo. The first shots were fired from a rifle, but beyond slightly indenting the torpedo no damage was done. The Gatling gun was then used at a range of from 100 to 200 yards, but it did little more injury than the rifle. It was then fired at point-blank range, when a shot penetrated the chamber, letting the confined air, which was at a pressure of 1,000 lbs. to the square inch, escape harmlessly.

A SUPPLEMENTARY report just issued by the Russian Ministry of Marine describes the Russian fleet at the present moment as consisting of 28 iron-clads, 4 frigates, 11 corvettes, 13 clippers, 4 steamer frigates, 17 marine steamers, 23 gunboats, 111 torpedo cutters, 27 schooners, 117 river steamers, and some other vessels, amounting altogether to 340. In the Baltic Sea the naval force consists of 228 vessels; in the Black Sea, 62; in the Caspian, 16; in the Aral, 6; and off the coast of Siberia, 28 vessels. The personnel of the fleet consists of 123 admirals, 805 staff officers, 2,260 commissioned officers, and 28,920 seamen.

EXPERIMENTS which have been for some time in progress to ascertain the best means of rendering guns unserviceable in an emergency have resulted in the adoption by the English War Department of gun cotton for the purpose. Prescribed charges, the potency of which has been precisely ascertained, will be carried by regimental pioneers, cavalry scouts, and batteries of artillery, and when required for use will be laid upon the muzzle of the condemned gun and fired by a detonating fuze.

GEN. HENRY I. DELACOMBE, C. B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, the senior general on the list, died November 13, at the age of eighty-nine, at his residence, Albion street, Hyde Park square, London. Gen. Delacombe was born in 1789, obtained his commission in 1805, and served on board the *Tonnant*, covering the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at

Corunna. In 1867 he was awarded the general's good service pension of £300 per annum, and made a Commander of the Bath in 1869.

THE readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, having occasion to purchase dry goods, will do well to send for a catalogue of Messrs. E. Ridley and Sons, New York, before purchasing elsewhere. It contains a very complete list of goods for women and children wear, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, upholstery, etc., etc., with descriptive illustrations and prices, which are reasonable.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

AUBREY-HEAR.—At Tanis, North Africa, October 24, at the Consulate of the United States, Mr. CLARENCE AUBREY, to Emma, daughter of Gwynne Harris Hear. Esquire, Secretary of Legation and Consul General of the United States at Constantinople.

CHADWICK-MILLER.—November 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, 237 West 14th st., New York, Lieut. Commander F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. Navy, and CORNELIA JORNA MILLER, daughter of the late John Bleeker Miller, of Ulica, N. Y. No cards.

BIRTH.

STONEY.—At Fort Sully, D. T., on Monday, November 25, 1878, the wife of Commissary Sergeant George J. Stoney, U. S. Army, of a son.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BROOKE.—At Pottstown, Pa., on the morning of November 23, MARTHA RUTTER, widow of Major Wm. Brooke, in the 75th year of her age. The funeral took place from her late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26. Mrs. Brooke was the mother of Lieut. Col. John Rutter Brooke, of the U. S. 3d Infantry, and now in command of the District of Montana. She was a most estimable lady and her demise will be deeply felt by her many friends. General Brooke was her only son, and the writer remembers well how hard it was for her to part with him in 1861, when at the age of 24 he went to "the front" as captain of a company (three months men). At the expiration of the three months he raised the 53d Regt. Pa. Vol., and was colonel of the same; at 23 years in command of a brigade, and came out at the end of the war with a record as a volunteer officer not excelled by any.

ERRICK.—On November 23, near Charleston, S. C., J. F. M. ERRICK, late U. S. Marshal for South Carolina father of the wife of A. Surgeon E. A. Koerper, and of the wife of A. Surgeon A. C. Girard.

TAYLOR.—At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1878, MARY LILLIAN, daughter of Lieutenant A. C. and Mary J. Taylor, 2d Artillery, aged two years, three months and 20 days.

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Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Will give Special Attention to all business connected with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Collections made in the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina. Refers to Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James G. Thompson, Treasurer of the U. S.; Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Horace Austin, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J. W. Tabor, 4th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jacob Elia, 5th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J. M. McQuinn, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

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This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be then upon it.

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The Directors' Annual Report, containing a detailed statement, together with the results of the investigation of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts can be obtained at the Office of the Company,
Post Office Square.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

Improvement of Pocomoke River, Md.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., November 28, 1878.
PROPOSALS for Dredging near Snow Hill, in Pocomoke River, Maryland, will be received until noon of December 18, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.
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Union Square,
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[New York Herald, Monday, Oct. 7, 1878.]

The Washington Marksman's Wonderful Score.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1878.

Joseph Partello's score of 234 out of a possible 255 is the theme of discussion and the subject of admiration throughout sporting circles here in the national capital. The modest clerk of the War Department suddenly finds himself a lion of immense proportions. Subjoined are diagrams of the three targets made by Mr. Partello. They show wonderful shooting throughout. At 800 yards he opened with a one o'clock "bull," about eight inches in, but did not group his succeeding shots in any particular order until he reached the ninth, which he put to the right of the true centre, landing the tenth in the exact centre, the eleventh a little to the left and the twelfth again to the right. At 900 yards he opened with a ten o'clock "bull" well in, and grouped his second, third and fourth to the right of the centre. The most remarkable thing on this target is the string of shots from the upper edge of the eye down the centre. These are the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh of the string, with the twelfth a few inches to the left. It was on the next shot—the thirteenth—that he got outside the eye, scoring a centre. It will be remarked that all but two of the shots on this target are on the right half of the target. At 1,000 yards he opened with a five o'clock "bull" about six inches in, placing the second about six inches to the left of the first. At the third he almost put his bullet on the true centre. The two shots high left are the fourth and eighth. The fourteenth was a "nipper" at two o'clock, showing the same tendency as at 900 yards to drift to the right. Altogether the score is one that is not likely to be equalled for some time.

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EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING IN WASHINGTON—MR. PARTELO, OF THE COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION, MAKES 44 OUT OF A MAXIMUM OF 45 BULL'S-EYES.

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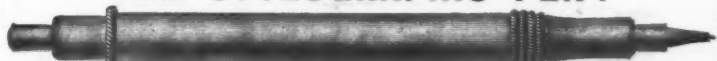
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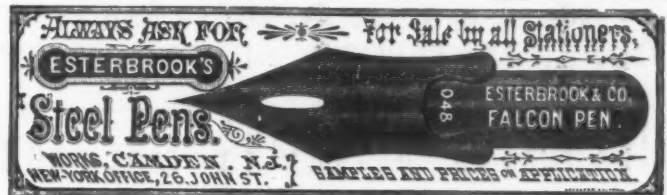
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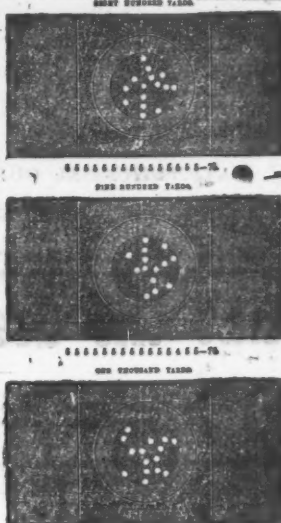
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